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Algeria	6.00	Den	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Spain	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Canada	1.50	China	1.50	Colombia	1.50	Cuba	1.50	Czechoslovakia	1.50	East Germany	1.50	Finland	1.50	Greece	1.50	Holland	1.50	India	1.50
Ireland	1.50	Israel	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Kenya	1.50	Libya	1.50	Madagascar	1.50	Malaysia	1.50	Mexico	1.50	Morocco	1.50	Norway	1.50
Netherlands	1.50	Nigeria	1.50	Poland	1.50	Portugal	1.50	Romania	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50	Senegal	1.50	Singapore	1.50	Slovakia	1.50	Soviet Union	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Tanzania	1.50	Togo	1.50	Tunisia	1.50	Turkey	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50	Uganda	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	Yemen	1.50	Zambia	1.50	Zimbabwe	1.50

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U.K. Dockworkers Start 2d Walkout in a Month

LONDON — British dockworkers called their second strike in a month on Friday, posing a further threat to an economy that has been slowed by the five-month stoppage by coal miners.

Officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents Britain's 36,000 registered longshoremen, said the strike would start immediately.

Dockworkers in Liverpool, western England, and Hull, in the east, walked out shortly after the strike call was issued. Dockers in London said they would strike beginning on Friday night. Those at other ports said they would vote over the next few days.

The employment secretary, Tom King, urged longshoremen not to obey the strike call, because a strike would put their jobs at risk.

After the vote, a dockworkers' leader, John Connolly, said delegates had voted 78-11 in favor of the walkout at a meeting in London. The vote, he said, came in response to the use of nonunion labor Thursday to unload coal at a dock in Scotland.

Mr. Connolly was referring to a strike that began Thursday and that spread to most Scottish ports before the vote on Friday. The strike began after British Steel Corp. used its workers to unload foreign coal at the Hunterston dock on the River Clyde, near Glasgow.

Scottish dockers had refused to handle the coal in a gesture of sympathy with the miners, who have been striking since March 12.

The coal, from the Panamanian-registered ship *Ostia*, had been intended for the government-owned steel industry's works at Ravenscraig. British Steel said that without the coal from the *Ostia*, Ravenscraig would have been forced to halt production within five weeks.

On Friday, British Steel denied that it had breached any agreement at the Hunterston dock.

It challenged the dockworkers' contention that the steelworkers had unloaded the coal alone, saying crane drivers who belonged to the steel union had unloaded coal with help from some dockers. "No dockers' work is being done by anyone else," a spokesman for the government-owned company said.

The last dock strike began on July 10, when British Steel used nonunion labor to load iron ore on trucks, bypassing railroad workers who had been supporting the miners. That strike ended on July 20.

The latest strike call involves the loading and unloading of freight. It will probably not affect passenger services at British ferry ports.

A second longshoremen's strike, officials warned before it began, could have dire consequences for Britain's economy. Sir James Clesington, head of the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' organization, predicted Thursday that another strike could threaten 75 percent of companies within a month.

The government, meanwhile, has warned that the strike could result in the loss of thousands of jobs.

In another development Friday, striking miners smashed windows, stoned police and overturned cars at the Eastington mine in northern England, after one man went to work.

Miners, who are striking over plans to close 20 unprofitable pits and to lay off 20,000 workers, also scuffled with police outside the Wearmouth mine in northeastern England. Police arrested 26 persons.

other 28 seamen were Filipino. He could not confirm that they were all safe and had no details of the attack itself.

Lloyd's said the ship was managed by the Troodos Shipping and Trading Ltd. of London.

Iraq, trying to enforce an economic blockade to weaken the Iranian war effort, has warned that merchant vessels sailing to or from Iran would risk attack by Iraqi planes.

The blockade, which started in February, is aimed at forcing Iran to start talks on settling its war with Iraq, which began in September 1980.

About 40 ships have been hit in the Gulf region since February and Iraq has claimed responsibility for most of the attacks. Iran has denied the widespread contention that it has carried out some of the attacks in retaliation.

On Thursday, Iraq said its warplanes attacked another "large naval target" south of Kharg. Salvage teams from Bahrain discovered the jets had struck a small Iranian supply boat, which was quickly towed away.

The *Amethyst* was the fourth foreign vessel to be attacked in the Gulf in less than three weeks. Two previous attacks were blamed on



President Ronald Reagan giving the thumbs-up sign during his acceptance speech Thursday night at the convention.

Reagan Calls for Support Of 'Unfinished Agenda'

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan, accepting the Republican Party's nomination for a second term, appealed for the party's help in completing the "unfinished agenda" of a conservative reformation of government.

Mr. Reagan told the delegates to the Republican National Convention on Thursday night that the contest between himself and Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominee, presented the nation's voters "with the clearest political choice of half a century."

Mr. Reagan's running mate, Vice President George Bush, described the 1984 election as a historic dividing line in American politics. By winning election to a second term, the vice president said in his acceptance speech, he and Mr. Reagan would establish the Republicans as "the party of the future."

Mr. Reagan's speech was the crowning moment of a convention that had been low key and sometimes outright dull. With no suspense to be found in their ordained task of renominating the Reagan-Bush ticket, the delegates had seemed to await Mr. Reagan's arrival in the hall to give them a chance for unrestrained celebration after three nights of plodding political theater.

The president responded with a sweeping invocation of the political philosophy that took him to the White House and established a period of conservative dominance in the party. He built his acceptance speech around a tight package of themes — opportunity, leadership and optimism — that he said would produce "a springtime of hope for America."

But that future, he said, depended on the voters' making a correct choice. "The choices this year," he said, "are not just between two different personalities or between two political parties. They are between two different visions of the future, two fundamentally different ways of governing: their government of pessimism, fear and limits, or ours of hope, confidence and growth."

Mr. Reagan's entry was preceded by an 18-minute political film that took the place of the customary introductory speech. It coupled a recitation of the Reagan administration's record with blunt appeals to patriotism.

When the house lights came up, Mr. Reagan strode to the lectern to the music of the presidential anthem, "Hail to the Chief."

The crowd responded with a 10-minute demonstration. Thousands of red-and-white and blue-and-white "Reagan-Bush" banners had been distributed to provide a visual display to rival the waving of thousands of small American flags by the Democratic delegates in San Francisco.

Waving these, the Republicans sent up the first deep, full-throated cheers of the convention. They chanted "Four more years," and Mr. Reagan accepted the accolade with his characteristic grin and nodding of the head.

In the first 40 minutes of Mr. Reagan's address, the strongest responses were negative ones, to the Democrats. Hisses, boos, and hoarse shouts of "No" greeted Mr. Reagan when he asked the audience if they had any doubts about the consequences of a resumption of Democratic rule.

"Is there any doubt that they will raise our taxes?" he asked. "That they will send inflation into orbit again? Make unilateral and unwise

decisions? That they will squander the money of the taxpayers? That they will squander the money of the taxpayers? That they will squander the money of the taxpayers?"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Loaded Tanker Set Afire After Attack by Iraqis

BAHRAIN — Iraqi planes reportedly hit a Cypriot tanker loaded with oil south of Iraq's Kharg Island oil terminal Friday, setting the vessel on fire and forcing the crew to abandon ship.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said Iraqi fighters "successfully raided and effectively hit a large target" south of Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminal.

The attack was confirmed by Lloyd's of London, which said the captain of the 31,280-ton tanker *Amethyst* radioed for help a half-hour after the attack. He said the ship was burning and needed assistance. The tanker had picked up oil at Kharg six hours earlier.

Lloyd's said it understood the *Amethyst* had been struck by a missile and that its engine room was on fire. It said the *Amethyst's* crew was believed to have been evacuated by Iranian helicopters and that several tugs were fighting the fire.

[Reuters reported from Athens that the ship had 32 crewmembers, according to a Greek government spokesman. He said the vessel was heading from Kharg Island to Aden.]

[The spokesman said the captain, first mate, and first and second engineers were Greek and that the

other 28 seamen were Filipino. He could not confirm that they were all safe and had no details of the attack itself.

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Colombian Rebels Sign Truce After a Shootout

BOGOTA, Colombia — Leftist guerrillas of the April 19 Movement signed a one-year cease-fire Friday with the government of President Belisario Betancur, despite a shootout in which police wounded five persons in a rebel convoy headed for the signing.

Police at a checkpoint in the town of Florida fired on a convoy of vehicles bringing guerrillas and journalists to Corinto, 30 miles away, for the signing, according to one of the reporters, Lilia Riveros of the news magazine *Cromos*.

She said police stopped the convoy and when they saw the guerrillas were armed they ordered them to surrender their weapons.

They refused and the police wounded five rebels, including Carlos Pizarro, a member of the high command, who had been among the guerrilla leaders scheduled to sign the pact.

The wounded guerrillas and six of their companions fled to the Florida mayor's office. A telephone call was arranged to Mr. Betancur in Bogota and the guerrillas were allowed to continue to Corinto.

Mr. Betancur had ordered army units out of the area to avoid any confrontation with the rebels, but some police remained.

The M-19 commander-in-chief, Nivaldo Ospina, said that the incident would not affect the cease-fire.

The April 19 Movement, known as M-19, was the fourth guerrilla organization to sign the cease-fire. Two groups have refused to accept the truce.

Earlier Friday, leaders of an M-19 contingent in the southern state of Huila signed the one-year truce, and on Thursday, the Maoist People's Liberation Army and the Workers' Self-Defense accepted it.

The pro-Soviet Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces with an estimated 15,000 members, signed the truce May 28.

Government officials have said M-19 has about 8,000 members.

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Saudi Consulate Raided By Armed Men in Beirut

BEIRUT — Armed men chanting pro-Khomeini slogans attacked and set fire to the Saudi Arabian consulate here Friday. The building was extensively damaged, but there were no casualties.

Security sources said that about 50 men attacked the consulate during a march to demand free access for the annual pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. The men rushed aside guards and broke into the embassy compound, which was unoccupied.

The sources said the building sustained heavy damage during the 10-minute assault. The front windows were smashed, and the interior was littered with wreckage and looted by fires.

The men had joined about 400 others, some of them members of the militant Shiite Muslim group Hezbollah, or Party of God, who paraded through West Beirut shouting anti-Saudi slogans.

The consulate has been closed since February. Lebanese Muslims who want to make the pilgrimage this year have had to travel to Damascus to get their Saudi visas.

Beirut newspapers said Friday that hundreds of pilgrims had been waiting there for three days, but the visas had not yet been issued.

Many Lebanese Shiite activists look for inspiration to Iran and its spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and dismiss the conservative Sunnis who rule Saudi Arabia as corrupt and hypocritical.

[In another development Friday, assailants fired two rocket-propelled grenades at the British Embassy in West Beirut, The Associated Press reported. The grenades damaged the consular and visa section but caused no casualties.]

[A man speaking in Arabic claimed the attack on behalf of a little-known group called the Lebanese National Resistance Front, in a telephone call to the Beirut office of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency.]

Also on Friday, Prime Minister Rashid Karami asked diplomats from the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, to support a complaint about Israeli actions in southern Lebanon.

Beirut radio said that Mr. Karami, who is also foreign minister, then sent a cable telling the UN ambassador, Rashid Fakouri, to lodge the complaint.

Israelis Remove Fence

Israeli forces have removed a fence they had been building inside Lebanon, Reuters reported from Maysat, Lebanon. Lebanese officials had said the fence was part of a plan to divert water into Israel.

The fence started at the border and ran parallel to and about a mile (1.6 kilometers) west of the Hasbani River, a tributary of the Jordan.

Farmers in the southeastern hamlet of Maysat said workers cut down the half-mile line of posts on Tuesday.

An officer in the Israeli-backed militia known as the South Lebanon Army said the fence had been dismantled at the request of the militia's commander, General Antoine Lahd, who believed it violated Lebanese sovereignty.

An Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said the fence was part of a road repair project.

A line of holes indicated that the Israelis had intended to extend the fence at least two kilometers further northward, toward springs that feed another river.



A woman exhorting officials Friday in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, to take steps against violence. About 100 people have died in clashes between pro- and anti-Syrian militias.

Sikh Hijackers Indian State Governor Order Takeoff Named by Gandhi Quits From Karachi

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Indian Airlines flight hijacked by Sikh militants took off early Saturday from Karachi International Airport after negotiations to secure the release of passengers apparently failed.

There was no indication of a destination, but a government spokesman said the plane was refueled at the insistence of the hijackers, who demanded weather reports and flight plans for destinations in the Gulf.

The hijackers commandeered the plane early Friday after it took off from New Delhi on its way to Sri Lanka, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, and ordered it to Lahore, southern Pakistan.

Radio Pakistan said there were six hijackers, who reportedly carried knives known as kirpans.

Officials said the hijackers had threatened to kill the passengers and blow up the plane. There was no confirmation that they carried an explosive device.

India's civil aviation minister, Khursheed Alan Khan, told Parliament that the hijackers were demanding freedom for imprisoned supporters of the Sikh extremist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed when the Indian Army attacked and took over the Sikh's sacred Golden Temple in Amritsar in June.

Government spokesmen said that two sick Norwegian women and a handicapped man and his wife and child were released in Lahore. One of the two women had had a heart attack and was in a stable condition at a Lahore hospital.

The pilot was ordered to fly to Karachi, where two more ailing women were released, a government spokesman said.

The United News of India said the passenger list from New Delhi included 67 men, 14 women and six children, two pilots, a chief purser and three flight attendants.

The hijacking was the fifth of an Indian Airlines plane by Sikh separatists in two years.

All have landed in Lahore, leading to acrimonious extradition disputes that have worsened relations between India and Pakistan.

India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars and have a history of suspicion and hostility, have long waged legal battles over the extradition of Sikh hijackers detained in Lahore.

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's appointed governor in Andhra Pradesh, Ram Lal, resigned unexpectedly Friday in what appeared to be the first step toward attempting to defuse a political crisis in the south Indian state.

The governor created a nationwide furor last week by dismissing the popularly elected state government of the chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao.

While there was no mention Friday of reinstating Mr. Rama Rao, a popular film star, Mr. Ram Lal's resignation appeared to clear the way for the calling of a vote of confidence in the state assembly.

Mr. Ram Lal had dismissed Mr. Rama Rao, leader of the Telegu Desam party, after declaring that the chief minister had lost his assembly majority. He appointed as his replacement Bhaskara Rao, whose government supports Mrs. Gandhi's governing Congress (I) party.

In a brief statement issued in Hyderabad, the Andhra Pradesh capital, Mr. Ram Lal said, "I have been pained by the controversy, and some of it in unreasonable language, lowering the prestige of this dignified office of governor."

In these circumstances, I have decided to resign in order to uphold the dignity of this high office.

Opposition leaders hailed the resignation and called for an immediate reconvening of the state legislature for a vote of confidence.

In Hyderabad, Mr. Rama Rao said that Mr. Ram Lal had no alternative but to resign, and that Mrs. Gandhi should now assure that a vote of confidence be held.

He said the governor should have backed down before unrest generated by the controversy resulted in at least 27 deaths, more than 100 injuries and widespread property damage.

Mr. Rama Rao said the resignation would not affect an all-India protest day scheduled for Saturday.

Mrs. Gandhi made no comment on Mr. Ram Lal's resignation.

A campaign aide said Mr. Reagan was not "exaggerating his differences with Walter Mondale. He's just putting a sharp light on the differences everyone recognizes are there."

But the result was a much more partisan speech than he had delivered in 1980.

The president did not neglect the broad themes of national pride and national unity. He invoked them in a closing paragraph, built around the transit of the Olympic torch and the renovation of the Statue of Liberty, that he turned into a passionate, patriotic evocation of "this springtime of hope" for freedom.

But before he reached that point, he made repeated attacks on the Democrats, contrasting what he called "their government of pessimism, fear and limits" to "ours of hope, confidence and growth."

Mr. Reagan blamed the Democrats in general and Mr. Mondale in particular for producing "economic crisis" at home and "serious trouble abroad" during the years Jimmy Carter was president.

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Berlin Orchestra to End Its Boycott of Karajan

SAIZBURG — The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra agreed Friday to end a two-month boycott of the conductor Herbert von Karajan after he asked for a reconciliation.

The agreement appeared to pre-empt an end to a 20-month power struggle that began over the hiring of orchestra members.

The orchestra announced June 24 that it would not appear at the Salzburg Festival with Mr. Karajan, who had been its principal conductor, after he had backed out of a concert. It also canceled subsequent dates and announced it was withdrawing from recording and television contracts with Mr. Karajan.

Relations between Mr. Karajan, 76, and the orchestra began worsening after the engagement of the clarinetist Sabine Meyer, the Philharmonic's first woman performer.

She was hired at Mr. Karajan's request without the approval of the orchestra, which has a traditional vote on new members. Her resignation and the dismissal of the orchestra manager who hired her worsened tensions.

Clerk Foils False Papers for Bokassa Go-Between in France Applied for Deposed Ruler

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — A friend of Jean Beléd Bokassa, the former leader of the Central African Republic, tried to obtain false French identity papers for the deposed ruler this month but was foiled when a secretary recognized photographs of Mr. Bokassa, a French municipal official said.

Another official said the public prosecutor was deciding whether to press charges against Mr. Bokassa's friend, but no charges were likely against Mr. Bokassa.

An official in Menecourt, a town of 5,000 people about 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Paris, said Thursday a butcher named Jean-Pierre Petaux tried to obtain the papers earlier this month for a man listed as Abdel Kader Mohammed Aloul.

A secretary realized the photographs with the application were of Mr. Bokassa, who lives in a chateau at Hardicourt.

Mr. Petaux explained that he



was helping Mr. Bokassa because the woman with whom he is in love was Mr. Bokassa's illegitimate daughter. Mr. Petaux said the false identity papers were designed to permit Mr. Bokassa to "meet his people again," presumably by returning to Africa.

Mr. Bokassa, 63, arrived in France last December with 15 of his children. At that time, the French External Relations Ministry made it known that he was not welcome, but allowed him to stay.

In 1981, a French court ruled that when the Central African Republic became independent in 1960, Mr. Bokassa lost the French citizenship he had gained through 23 years of French Army service.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the magazine *Jeune Afrique*, Mr. Bokassa said he felt like a prisoner in France and wanted to return to Central Africa to defend himself.

In 1980, Mr. Bokassa was sentenced to death in absentia on 13 charges, including the massacre of 100 schoolchildren and cannibalism.

He became the Central African leader in 1966, named himself president for life in 1972, and in 1976 he proclaimed his country an empire and himself the emperor.

Pakistanis And Afghans Holding New Indirect Talks

GENEVA — Indirect, United Nations-sponsored talks began Friday between Pakistan and Afghanistan after Pakistan warned that it might respond in an "appropriate manner" if Afghanistan continued border attacks.

Pakistan issued the warning Thursday in a protest with the Afghan chargé d'affaires in Islamabad. It said that a border air raid Thursday had killed three persons and injured two.

Pakistan has filed several protests about what it says have been Afghan border shelling and air attacks since Aug. 13. According to Pakistani figures, 55 people have died in the attacks.

Before opening the talks Friday in Geneva, the United Nations undersecretary general for special political affairs, Diego Cordovez, sought to play down the effects of the border incidents.

"It would be unfortunate if I were to allow specific situations on the ground to interfere with an already complicated process," Mr. Cordovez said before he met with the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Mr. Yaqub Khan and the Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammed Dost, occupy separate meeting rooms. Because Pakistan does not recognize the Afghan regime, Mr. Cordovez will relay the ministers' positions.

The talks are the latest in a series that began under UN auspices in 1982. The sessions on Friday were described as preliminary; formal meetings are scheduled to begin Monday.

Increased Soviet Coverage
Earlier, William J. Eaton of the Los Angeles Times reported from Moscow.

The Soviet press is increasing the frequency of its reports on Soviet combat losses in Afghanistan.

Newspapers still do not provide overall casualty figures for the conflict, which began four and a half years ago. However, recent accounts of individual heroism by Soviet soldiers and airmen in Afghanistan indicate that insurgents there offered tough resistance during a Soviet and Afghan Army offensive last spring.

In a departure from past practice, the Russians have also acknowledged that a significant number of helicopters have been shot down.

Krasnaya Zvezda, or Red Star, the armed forces newspaper, described an encounter in which five of eight crew members of a Soviet transport plane were killed or wounded by guerrillas.



A French policeman leads Basque prisoners from court after an extradition hearing Friday.

Basque Rebels Refuse Offer of Talks

MADRID — The Basque guerrilla group ETA rejected Friday an offer by the Spanish interior minister, José Barrionuevo Peña, to negotiate an end to separatist violence.

In a statement published by Spanish news organizations, a spokesman for ETA, a group whose initials in the Basque language stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty, said the group would not talk on the basis of Mr. Barrionuevo's offer of direct talks to help guerrillas return to normal life.

"Nothing has changed with this offer, which is purely a laughable maneuver, because one thing is the Basque problem and another one is this childish game invented by the

Socialists," the French-based spokesman was quoted as saying.

ETA is always ready to negotiate on the basis of its longstanding blueprint for a truce, he added.

This involves conditions such as self-determination for the Basque country and the withdrawal of Spanish security forces; these have already been rejected by Madrid.

Mr. Barrionuevo said Thursday night on television that the offer did not mean political negotiations over ETA's demands.

"It is a functional negotiation, not a political one," he said. "It is a peace alternative for those who put down arms."

The nationalist Basque government, which advocates more self-rule for the autonomous region as a way of undermining ETA's politi-

cal support, reacted coolly to the proposal and expressed surprise at not having been consulted.

■ Extradite 4
A French court in Pau ruled Friday that four Spanish Basque exiles should be extradited on murder charges, raising the prospect of further violent reprisals against French interests in the Spanish Basque country, Reuters reported.

A similar decision by the court in Pau in four other cases earlier this month caused bomb attacks and car-burnings in Spain and heightened tension on both sides of the border.

The final decision rests with the French government, which has given no indication that it is prepared to send the Basques back to Spain.

New Rules Set For Press To Provide Coverage Of U.S. Military Actions

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has made public a panel's recommendations to provide access to military operations for news organizations, and he gave orders to put the recommendations into effect.

But Mr. Weinberger made it clear that military security would remain the top consideration in guidelines for news coverage.

Mr. Weinberger's chief spokesman, Michael L. Burch, said planning had begun for a national pool of reporters who could be called upon at short notice to cover the early stages of an operation. But the Pentagon, he said, would determine how many would be in the pool and who would be included.

The panel, composed of officers and journalists, was headed by Major General Winant Sidle, a retired chief of information for the army.

It was convened after the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983. Reporters were initially excluded from covering that invasion. Limited access and coverage were permitted later in the operation.

The restrictions produced a flood of protests from newspapers and broadcasters.

In its recommendations, the panel urged the Defense Department to begin planning for news coverage of military operations while the operations themselves were being planned. This includes planning of communications and transportation for reporters.

At the same time, the panel urged news organizations to agree to voluntary guidelines to maintain the security of operations. The panel said there should be as few rules as possible.

Mr. Burch acknowledged that there might be instances when the press would be barred from covering a military operation, such as the attempt in April 1980 to rescue the Americans being held hostage in Iran.

Few journalists questioned that sort of exclusion because of the importance of total secrecy. But many criticized being barred from conventional operations such as the landing of troops on Grenada.

First reactions from the U.S. public generally supported the decision by General John W. Vessey Jr. and Mr. Weinberger to restrict reporters' access to Grenada during the landing and fighting.

Mr. Weinberger said he agreed with the panel's recommendation that military training schools teach officers how to deal with reporters. He also said he would appoint an advisory council of journalists to suggest ways to meet the objectives of the report.

But Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Burch made clear that civilian officials and military officers would have the final word on access for journalists.

Mr. Burch said that the planning manual for the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had been changed to require that public affairs officers in combat commands provide guidance on news coverage to commanders when an operational warning order has been received.

In February the Sidle panel held three days of hearings at which military officers and news executives from 19 organizations presented their views.

Defense Department officials said that there had been much debate among civilian officials and military officers at the Pentagon over ways to carry out the recommendations. The officials said some officers had vociferously opposed many of the proposals.

In a statement of principle, the panel said, "It is essential that the U.S. news media cover U.S. military operations to the maximum degree possible consistent with military security and the safety of U.S. forces."

"Application of the panel's principle should be adopted both in substance and in spirit," the statement said. "This will make it possible better to meet the needs of both the military and the media during future military operations."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Says Honecker Visit Is Still On

BONN (UPI) — The West German government sought Friday to discount speculation that the East German leader, Erich Honecker, might cancel a visit to West Germany next month because of Soviet opposition. Speculation arose from East German reaction to a statement by Alfred Dreger, parliamentary leader of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, that, "Our future does not depend on Herr Honecker honoring us with a visit." The official East German press agency ADN said: "Nobody should be led to believe" that Mr. Honecker "is pushing to visit" West Germany.

But a West German government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, said Friday: "The visit will take place." The trip would be the first by an East German head of state.

Britons Deny Falklands Nuclear Plan

LONDON (AP) — Britain's two top admirals during the 1982 Falklands War have vehemently denied that Britain contemplated using nuclear weapons against Argentina. The Times of London reported Friday.

The leftist New Statesman magazine reported Thursday that it had obtained documents showing that Britain had contingency plans for such an attack and that a submarine armed with Polaris nuclear missiles was sent as far south as Ascension Island to be ready for action.

Retired Admiral Lord Lewin, chief of the defense staff and a member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's war cabinet, told The Times that no Polaris submarine was sent to the south Atlantic because of the 74-day conflict. Admiral Lewin's denial was echoed by retired Admiral Sir Henry Leach, who was chief of naval staff and First Sea Lord during the war.

Peres, Shamir Fail to Solve Crisis

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir failed Friday to agree on how to end Israel's political crisis, but they said they made progress and would try again to form a bipartisan government.

Mr. Peres, emerging from the two-hour meeting, said he would ask President Chaim Herzog for more time to build a governing coalition, either with or without Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc. Mr. Peres' first three-week mandate to form a Labor-led government expires at midnight Saturday. Under the law, Mr. Herzog can give him another 21 days at most.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres said they discussed proposals to break the deadlock on a common policy blueprint during their session. Both men declined to say whether they had pined ground on the key dividing issue of who would head a bipartisan government.

France Called Party to Iran Bombing

LONDON (Reuters) — A leading Iranian politician Friday blamed "terrorist leaders living under French support" for a bomb explosion that killed 18 people in Tehran on Thursday and said France was "a party in this crime." He also said "rebels from the northwest," a reference to Kurdish insurgents, might have been blame.

The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, as telling a mass prayer meeting in Tehran on Friday, "We consider the French government a party in this crime because of its treatment of criminal leaders as political refugees and for providing them with all the facilities." The agency said hundreds of thousands of worshippers responded with cries of "Death to France!"

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SOUTHFORK SOLD — J.R. Duncan, owner of the ranch featured on the television series "Dallas," has sold the ranch to a Dallas real estate developer, Terry Trippett, for more than \$1 million. The developer plans to remodel the home into a "very exclusive" three-bedroom hotel opening to guests this fall, with rates starting at \$2,500 a night.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Another Close Look At Southern Ways

There is to be a long section on Southern prisons and a short one on Rebel yell bourbon. Someone will write about possums, and someone else will write about the blues.

These and myriad other topics will be dealt with in a volume called the Encyclopedia of Southern Culture. When scholars at the University of Mississippi complete their work, they hope the volume will stand as the most complete single reference work on the mind and manners and mythology of the American South.

The South historically has been our most isolated, our most intense regional experience, said William C. Ferris, director of the University of Mississippi Center for the Study of Southern Culture, which is producing the volume.

But the South is not the only region to get such scrutiny as scholars attempt to reach a deeper understanding of the United States. New England culture is under study at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where a similar encyclopedia is planned; the University of Nebraska has a Great Plains Center, and there is an Appalachian Study Center at the University of Kentucky.

The reason for all the attention, said Mr. Ferris: "We are a much more complicated people than we think."

Grateful Drug Agents Celebrate a Trend

The Quaalude — the trade name of the most popular brand of methaqualone tablets that were more likely to be called hush, pillows or vitamin Q by those who took them to feel euphoric and "tingly" — is virtually dead.

Prosecutors and drug agents say that arrests, legislation and international agreements have removed the drug from both pharmacy shelves and street

2-Tier Wage Scales Unsettle Employees

The latest cost-cutting device to win the favor of employers and provoke bitterness among their workers is the two-tier wage scale, which permits businesses to pay new employees less — sometimes a lot less — than those who have been with the company longer.

Managers embrace it as a way of reducing payrolls, and unions accept it as a way of pushing economies off onto the next generation.

The concept of lower pay for new workers is a perennial in economic lean times. But union and industry experts say they cannot recall such widespread acceptance. Unions blame the trend on a concessionary atmosphere ushered in by the latest recession and encouraged by the Reagan administration's attitude toward labor relations.

What distinguishes the latest trend is that many of the cuts are permanent. Instead of starting low and working up to parity with their colleagues, new employees will always be a jump behind.

Short Takes

Add to the list of unfulfilled promises of the Computer Age: a paperless society. William G. Moore, president of Recognition Equipment Inc., of

Dallas, notes that since 1981, the amount of paper processed by businesses rose to 1.4 trillion pieces from 850 billion, despite the increased use of computers.

The U.S. lodging industry has been far from fully booked this summer. Hotel and motel occupancy rose 2.8 percent, to only 70.6 percent of capacity, in the first six months, compared to the first half of 1983. The outlook for the second half is for only a modest rise. Still, the average room cost rose 6.7 percent, to \$56.44 a night. There is no measure of the level of haughtiness among hotel desk clerks, but The New York Times reports that it's at least holding steady.

Starting this fall, students at the Southern College of Seventh-day Adventists in Collegeville, Tennessee, will reap tangible benefits for earning good grades. The students will get credit toward tickets to Europe with C-level credit worth \$5 per course hour and A credit worth \$8. Attracting and keeping students is the goal of the liberal arts college, which has seen enrollment slip to 1,625 last fall from a high of 2,091 in 1980.

With the presidential election campaign heating up, the State Department has taken on a new assignment. The department is preparing transition papers that would be used to brief a new president, if one is elected in November.

Even more cautious as a political prognosticator is the Blackwell Corp. of Reston, Virginia. Announcing that Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, had been invited to participate in a televised foreign policy debate this fall, the company pledged solemnly: "An invitation will be issued to the Republican vice-presidential candidate as soon as he or she is officially nominated." Presumably by now the invitation is on the desk of Vice President George Bush.

Democrats See Deficits in Republican Tax Proposal

By Fay S. Joyce
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Aides to Walter F. Mondale charge that six of the tax changes proposed by the Republican Party in its platform would cost the government \$160 billion a year and would mainly benefit the rich.

Citing figures from the Congressional Research Service, an arm of the Library of Congress, the aides said Thursday that the six reductions would nearly double the projected federal budget deficit for 1985. The administration says the deficit will be \$172.4 billion.

Republican theorists argue that such tax cuts would more than pay for themselves by stimulating spending, economic growth and government revenues. But Susan Estrich, a Mondale aide, contended that Republicans advanced that argument four years ago and wound up with the highest deficits in history rather than the balanced budget Ronald Reagan had promised as a candidate.

None of the tax cuts in the Republican platform have been embraced by Mr. Reagan. Mondale aides called on the president to say which platform plank he agrees with and which ones he fancies.

From the campaign stump, Mr. Mondale has been urging the president to spell out what his tax proposals in the party's briefings represented an attempt to reintroduce the issues he had been raising successfully before the controversy over Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro's family finances and the Republican convention caught the public's attention.

The tax cuts proposed by the Republicans, and the amounts the Congressional Research Service said they would be expected to cost the government, included the elimination of taxes on dividends and interest, \$79 billion annually; doubling the personal income tax exemption, \$47 billion; repealing the windfall profits tax, \$8.3 billion; indexing of business inventories, \$12 billion; indexing of capital gains, \$12 billion and indexing for depreciation purposes, \$1.6 billion.

Mondale on Wealth Issue
Campaigning in Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Mondale said Friday the Republican National Convention demonstrated that President Reagan represented the party of the rich. The Associated Press reported. He pledged that he would "smoke Mr. Reagan out" on issues such as arms control and the federal deficit.

Mr. Mondale told a crowd of about 3,000 that the average yearly income of the more than 2,000 Republican delegates was over \$60,000. At the convention, he said, "they played polo, found \$300 bottles of wine in their hotel rooms, they ate caviar, ate dinner with Bunker Hunt and took helicopter rides to hilltop estates."

Mr. Mondale told his cheering audience, "If Mr. Reagan wins, we will get the biggest tax hikes and the biggest deficits, and he will help only his rich friends."

Meanwhile, the Democratic National Committee chairman, Charles T. Manatt, said he deplored "rhetorical overkill" at the Republican convention, which he said "reached from the mean and ugly speech" of Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief delegate to the United Nations, to Representative Jack Kemp saying "the Democrats were soft on democracy."



ARM STOLEN — Rosa Visser, 33, of San Francisco was assaulted Thursday by thieves who stole her \$9,000 artificial right arm and more than \$600 in jewelry and cash. Miss Visser said she "cannot understand why anyone who has two perfectly good arms" would keep it.

Frozen Brain Cells Assist In Fighting Fatal Disease

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have found that large molecules remain intact in frozen human brains for years after death and, by studying such molecules, have discovered a basic biological abnormality in senile brains destroyed by Alzheimer's disease.

They found that the defect is a biochemical abnormality that leads to a markedly diminished production of new protein in the brain cells damaged by Alzheimer's disease. The body constantly produces new protein in the brain and other organs as part of the so-called turnover and homeostatic processes.

A report in Friday's issue of the journal Science by the two principle researchers, Dr. Charles A. Marotta and Dr. Elizabeth M. Sajd-Sulkowska of the Harvard Medical School and McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts, described laboratory conditions under which large molecules will make protein as if in a living brain.

Dr. Marotta said Thursday that the technique of analyzing cells from long-frozen brains and studying molecular mechanisms that have gone awry might open up important new areas of investigation for other diseases whose causes are not known.

Experts at the National Institute on Aging, which financed much of the research, said that the discovery of the biologic brain defect was an important step in the search for the cause, treatment, and prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

Millions of people throughout the world have Alzheimer's disease. It is related to more than 100,000 deaths each year in the United States. The disease, named for Dr. Alois Alzheimer, who described it 70 years ago, causes loss of memory and confusion and may eventually prevent the victims from taking proper care of themselves.

Until now, Dr. Marotta said, scientists have assumed that large molecules such as deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA, and ribonucleic acid, RNA, the biochemical cornerstones of life, were so fragile that they would be destroyed within

hours by the usual post-mortem digestion processes.

The DNA in the nuclei of cells produces RNA, which controls the cell's metabolism and ability to make new protein.

The reduction in new protein presumably interferes with brain function in Alzheimer's disease.

The question arises as to whether the frozen molecules are living or dead. They are in a sense suspended, dead in that they are no longer controlling the production of proteins, but living in that, once thawed, they can be made to resume functioning under conditions of isolation in the laboratory.

For centuries doctors have preserved brains in a chemical called formalin for study under the microscope at later dates. But because the formalin treatment destroys enzymes and other substances in the brain, the process limits the chemical tests that researchers can do on the preserved organ.

As doctors have developed newer molecular biological techniques over recent years, they have found new ways to preserve autopsy specimens. Within hours of the death of patients with puzzling neurological disorders, doctors in several medical centers have taken sections of brains and frozen them in so-called brain banks.

In years later, when researchers become interested in a particular disease or develop new techniques, they go to the brain banks, thaw the specimens, and then do their studies.

Doctors have known for several years that the most serious symptoms of Alzheimer's disease correlate closely with the accumulation within cells of abnormal protein structures called neurofibrillary tangles. They also have known that the place of brain cells destroyed by Alzheimer's disease is often taken by structures called neuritic plaques, which are remnants of nerve cells.

But several factors have hindered the research efforts of scientists who have been puzzled as to how these changes relate to normal cell function.

Ferraro's Finances: Has Intensive Media Coverage Been Fair?

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For more than a week, the financial affairs of Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for vice president, and John A. Zaccaro, her husband, have been under intense scrutiny by the news media in the United States. The story has been treated as a blockbuster that warranted repeated front-page articles and generous air time on network news shows.

But beneath the surface of the story is a difficult question that is being discussed by people in the news business: Has the nation's press been fair to Ms. Ferraro?

Specifically, is the inquiry into the finances of the congresswoman and her husband an important news story that has been handled properly, or has the coverage of the story, even if it is a legitimate one, been unduly aggressive and overblown?

For the press, coverage of the major parties' first female vice-presidential nominee, and her husband, has meant moving through uncharted waters. In one sense, the test of fairness lies in whether or not a male vice-presidential candidate and his wife would be examined with the same rigor given the same financial circumstances.

But such a sex-blind standard is not possible because Ms. Ferraro is a pioneer in the pursuit of high public office by women at a time of shifting relations between the sexes.

There are, however, a number of arguments suggesting that the press may have unfairly ganged up on Ms. Ferraro.

Typically, the financial affairs of vice-presidential candidates have not been subjected to such scrutiny. While George Bush placed his holdings in a blind trust upon nomination, there has been no similar intensive inquiry by the press as to the details of his holdings or his financial affairs before he was nominated.

No previous spouse of a vice-presidential candidate has been asked to provide an exhaustive financial history. The finances of Nancy Reagan, Joan Mondale and

Barbara Bush have attracted far less attention.

It is not unusual in today's two-career marriages for one spouse to be ignorant of many aspects of the other's work, but the congresswoman is apparently being held responsible for her husband's business activities.

In addition, it is not uncommon for one spouse to make the other an officer in a business for reasons of convenience, so there can be no automatic assumption that Ms. Ferraro would be knowledgeable of the activities of her husband's company even though she was an officer.

Finally, even though the financial affairs of Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Zaccaro may have been a legitimate

NEWS ANALYSIS

mate story, it may have been given unwarranted coverage because the candidate is a woman, because of what some suspect is a bias in the press against Italians and perhaps even because August is usually a slow month for news and the press exaggerated the story for lack of a better one.

While most in the press would probably agree that these questions are legitimate, there are considerable arguments that the inquiry has been appropriate.

As the first woman to be nominated by a major party for the vice-presidency, Ms. Ferraro has received the unusually heavy press coverage that comes with being a pioneer at anything, compounded by the importance of the office she is seeking. She is also new to the national scene, and unlike other candidates, has never before been subject to any serious degree of public examination.

Certainly, a careful look at every aspect of any candidate's life is to be expected, and by accepting the nomination, Ms. Ferraro tacitly agreed to step into the crucible and be tested by the press just as have public figures before her.

Ms. Zaccaro, as the first male spouse of a vice-presidential candidate, is the subject of exceptional press interest because of that alone.

Zaccaro Put Off Hearing

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John A. Zaccaro obtained postponement of a June hearing into his handling of an elderly woman's estate so the matter would not "interfere" with the Democratic National Convention, which subsequently chose his wife as the vice-presidential nominee, a court referee has disclosed.

The referee, Jonathan A. Weinstein, said after Thursday's rescheduled hearing that Mr. Zaccaro and his lawyer had "moved to postpone" the hearing from June 28 because "they didn't want to interfere with the convention."

Mr. Zaccaro testified that in borrowing \$175,000 from the estate for his business, "I felt that I was doing the right thing at the time with the estate and I still do."

The judge in the case reserved decision.

Quiche May Be Politically Dangerous

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DALLAS — Does a real man, a former professional quarterback and would-be future president, eat quiche? Apparently not.

Representative Jack Kemp of New York took one bite of his sausage-and-mushroom quiche at a breakfast Thursday and blanched.

It was quiche, he was told. "Quiche?" he asked. "Quiche?" With a rapid-fire calculation of the political implications of his breakfast cuisine, he said, "This isn't a populist breakfast, and added: 'And let it be said that Jack Kemp didn't eat his quiche.'" (Newsday)

Nelson Bunker Hunt, the Texas billionaire, was walking down a hill on his Circle T Ranch near Dallas the night of his gala party when he noticed a clear plastic fork on the lawn. He picked it up, brushed it off and put it in his pocket. "That's the way you save money," he said with a grin. (NYT)

The convention has gotten an extra boost from some of the most

experienced political experts in the field: a handful of Richard M. Nixon's former aides.

William Greener, communications director of the Republican National Committee, said the for-

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

mer Nixon aides "have been associated with some of the smoothest-running political events in modern times."

The convention manager is Ron Walker, Mr. Nixon's former advance chief. Dwight L. Chapin, Mr. Nixon's (former appointments secretary, helped to script the six convention sessions. Steve Bull, once Mr. Nixon's personal assistant, ran the control booth.

Mr. Greener, rejecting suggestions that their presence might prove embarrassing, called the group "honest, decent, hard-working, superintelligent, superorganized sorts of individuals." (UPI)

Among the meals served during convention festivities: a pink consommé dotted with Beluga caviar for the presidential party, and, for diplomats, beef Wellingtons topped by American eagles in pastry bas relief. Dessert was miniature White Houses in white chocolate. Said Joe Fisher, whose Fairmont Hotel catered to the diplomats: "I myself do not push Tex-Mex at all. We try to show something they don't expect." (LAT)

Who says the Republican Party does not encourage diversity? During the 20-minute floor demonstration for Mr. Reagan, groups with signs in evidence included "Coneheads for Reagan," carried by an appropriately pointy-headed young man; "Soccer Players for Reagan," and "Mythical Wild Tex-as Women for Reagan." (LAT)

Walter Cronkite, who was in the anchor booth 20 years ago when conservative delegates who nominated Senator Barry M. Goldwater for president booed journalists at the Republican's San Francisco

convention, found that some things did not change. Charting with a conservative activist, Phyllis Schlafly, at a party, he asked how she kept her slender figure. She replied: "I get my exercise getting out of my chair to turn off CBS News," according to the Dallas Times Herald's society columnist, Nancy Smith. (LAT)

Cab drivers kept busy shuttling delegates and others who refused to walk even short distances in the stifling heat. "Every cab driver in Dallas should vote Republican out of appreciation for the convention," said a cabbie, William Powell. (LAT)

Ladies Against Women, a satirical group, cooked up a federal deficit bake sale Thursday featuring Hostess Twinkies at \$9 billion apiece.

"You have to sell a lot of Hostess Twinkies to raise \$200 billion," said a member of the California-based group who called herself Mrs. Cholesterol.

Mrs. Cholesterol, who at one point wore buttons bearing slogans such as "I'd Rather Be Ironing," and her colleagues, Mrs. T. Bill Banks and the Rev. Jerry Fallout, profess to be avid fans of the Reagan.

During the 1980 presidential race, they said they mounted a Reagan for Shah campaign. Unsuccessful but not giving up, they say they are concentrating on "Nancy for Queen" in 1984. (LAT)

Marcel Kreusch, Restaurateur, Dies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Marcel Kreusch, 70, a director of La Villa Lorraine restaurant in Brussels, died Thursday at a hospital in Anderlecht, a Brussels suburb.

La Villa Lorraine is considered among the top restaurants in the world. In 1972, it was the first restaurant outside France to be awarded three Michelin stars, the top rating given by the French hotel and restaurant guide.

Mr. Kreusch, the son of a Belgian restaurateur, became maître d'hotel at the Palace restaurant in Brussels at 22. He purchased La Villa Lorraine in 1953. His current partners are Freddie van Decasse, the chef, and Henri van Ranst, a co-director.

Mr. Kreusch's restaurant was known for an atmosphere that combined classic elegance with country charm.

In Brussels, Mr. Kreusch also owned l'Ecluseur du Palais Royal, a seafood restaurant with two Michelin stars, and a food shop, the Grand Cerf.

Lansana Beavogui, 61, under arrest since a military coup in April, died Aug. 18, officials confirmed.

Before the coup, Mr. Beavogui was considered a likely successor to President Ahmed Sékou Touré, who died in March.

The officials said Thursday that he became ill and died in a prison

where he had been held since the coup.

[The Paris-based Guinean League for Human Rights said Mr. Beavogui apparently died of natural causes in Conakry after a diabetic condition worsened, United Press International reported earlier from Paris.]

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Easter Islanders Discover Discontent

Identity Problem Crops Up on a Lonely Speck in Pacific

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

HANGA ROA, Easter Island — The 1,900 people of this tiny dot in the South Pacific are grumbling. Chile, 2,330 miles (3,800 kilometers) to the east, claimed the island 96 years ago. But today, after years of tranquility, many of the islanders are jobless, poor and questioning whether they are Polynesian or Latin American.

"We feel like birds on a lonely island," said Margarita Pakarati, a 38-year-old housewife. "No one feeds them."

The protests against the rule of General Augusto Pinochet have not spread here. Nor has the repression. The islanders, buffered by distance, say they hardly expect to have any effect on mainland politics.

But the rumblings of discontent are common. Many demand a return to democracy after 11 years of military rule. Others want to turn their back altogether on Chile and the "continents," as they call the people from the continent.

"Let them fight between themselves," Julio Atan, 26, said. "I don't care if they die over there."

In a rarity in this era of anti-imperialism, many also say they want independence from Chile to join either France or the United States, though there is no organized independence movement.

Governor Sergio Rapu, 34, a U.S.-educated anthropologist who was appointed in January as the first Easter Islander to be governor,

said that, beyond political differences, the discontent was immediately spurred by the lack of jobs and by transportation costs for goods from the mainland that often make them unaffordable.

The islanders grew food, fished and tended sheep in a mostly subsistence economy until the United States built a satellite tracking station here in the late 1960s.

Many got their first salaried jobs with the Americans and spinoff construction projects but lost them after Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, was elected president in 1970 and the Americans pulled out. Tourism and Chilean government construction helped fill the gap, but the three-year depression on the mainland has hurt that.

But more fundamentally, Governor Rapu and others said, the plight of many islanders is a natural phenomenon of a traditional society resisting modernity at a time that its integration into Chile is incomplete.

"I don't know if they feel Chilean," said Patricia Vargas, a University of Chile anthropologist who is helping organize an international conference on eastern Polynesia here next month. "They feel Easter Islanders."

Among the anthropologists and archaeologists coming to the conference next month is Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian whose ocean crossings in a raft have led to theories that South American Indians helped settle Easter Island and Polynesia.

Shrouded in historical mystery and rich in sailing lore, Easter Island is referred to by residents as "the navel of the world."

This is the eastern limit of Polynesia, and sailors and scientists for centuries have been awestruck by hundreds of giant stone statues left by ancient Polynesian people. No one knows why the statues were built, or why, in the middle of chiseling, the sculpturing stopped.

Mrs. Vargas, who has lived here for eight years, said she had yet to find similarities between the statues, called "moais," some of which stand more than 30 feet (9.12 meters) high, and other artifacts. She speculated that war, pestilence or some mysterious spiritual revelation may have stopped the sculpturing.

The island, said by archaeologists to be farther from any other spot on earth, is almost midway between Tahiti and South America. The nearest inhabited place, almost 1,200 miles away, is Pisco Island, settled in 1790 by mutineers from the HMS Bounty.

Hanga Roa, a hilly collection of small, shaded houses looking out onto the ocean, is the only village. The rest of the island, 8 miles by 15 miles at its widest point, is mostly grassy and includes three dormant volcanoes.

Named by a Dutchman who landed on Easter Sunday in 1722, the island had been visited by seafarers from a variety of nations. A Chilean Naval vessel in 1888 was the first to claim it formally, although French priests had earlier converted the islanders to Catholicism.

The ties to Tahiti, still a French possession, remain strong. Many Easter Islanders own land and work in Tahiti, and about 50 of them regularly travel back and forth on biweekly flights on the Chilean national airline.

"We like to live freely," said Ita Tepano, 20. "We like to get up when we want, and fish for our food. The Chileans don't live that way."

But the process of integration is evident. Many of the islanders have served in the Chilean armed forces, studied on the continent under government subsidies or worked there. Although they speak a Polynesian dialect among themselves, they are also fluent in Spanish. The island is a Chilean province, like Hawaii is an American state.

"We have our feet in both worlds," said Pedro Pua, 68, a dark and wiry Polynesian sporting a baseball cap inscribed "Tahiti Team."

Chilean development of Easter Island began in earnest in 1965, but took on added priority two years ago, after Argentina lost a war with Britain over the Falkland Islands in the Atlantic.

The Pinochet government plans to begin constructing a small port in March to open up commercial and military links. The airport is being enlarged, and direct satellite television transmission from the continent is being installed.



Locals discussing the question of independence from Chile at the foot of one of Easter Island's ancient stone statues.

Pipeline Inspections by U.S. Are Lax, Agency Charges

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office has charged that the U.S. government is not adequately inspecting natural gas and chemical pipelines.

About 1.75 million miles (2.8 million kilometers) of pipelines, which carry such natural gas and hazardous liquids such as petroleum, petroleum products and anhydrous ammonia, are subject to federal safety standards. The report says the Transportation Department's goal is to perform a comprehensive inspection of each pipeline operator once each year.

The GAO, the investigating agency of Congress, reported that 24 percent of 666 federally regulated interstate facilities received a comprehensive inspection in 1981 and 17 percent in 1982. Some operators "had been inspected only once in a five-year period while others had never been inspected."

From 1973 to 1983, 32 people died as a result of pipeline accidents, according to the Transportation Department. More than 3,583 people were injured, the great majority in gas pipeline failures during the same period. In addition, millions of barrels of hazardous liquids have been spilled in pipeline leaks.

The GAO, the investigating agency of Congress, reported that 24 percent of 666 federally regulated interstate facilities received a comprehensive inspection in 1981 and 17 percent in 1982. Some operators "had been inspected only once in a five-year period while others had never been inspected."

Romanian Refugees Battle Danube

Those Who Fail May End Up in Potter's Field in Yugoslavia

By Brendan Murphy
International Herald Tribune

NOVI SIP, Yugoslavia — Along the edge of the tiny cemetery lost amid corn fields outside the small Serbian village of Novi Sip there is a sort of potter's field, a row of about a dozen nameless graves marked only by rude boards and sticks.

The local people who buried these unknown dead assume that they are Romanians, refugees from the country visible through the midsummer haze across the Danube River. It is assumed they died while attempting to swim to freedom in Yugoslavia.

The Danube marks the border between the two socialist countries for about 150 miles (240 kilometers) and narrows in the cliff-bound stretch called the Iron Gate, north of here. There the distances to cross are shorter, but the waters are fast and treacherous. Guard towers stand along the Romanian shore.

Those who drown or are shot attempting the Iron Gate crossing are swept downstream into the floodgates of the Djerdap hydroelectric station. The bodies recovered there are buried in the cemetery at Novi Sip. The Romanian authorities are said to refuse to accept the bodies for burial.

But for every Romanian who has died, hundreds have successfully crossed the Danube and the land borders further north to reach Yugoslavia. There they seek political asylum with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Belgrade.

Besides Romanians, each year about 3,000 East Europeans, including Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Bulgarians, Albanians and even a few Soviet citizens, come to the UN refugee office in Belgrade. Neither the UN agency nor the Yugoslav authorities are eager to police the activity.

The UNHCR doesn't want to upset the Yugoslavians, said a Western diplomat stationed in Belgrade, "and the Yugoslavians don't want to upset their neighbors." The fleeing Romanians, who are fleeing the dictatorship of President Nicolae Ceausescu or the severe economic conditions he has imposed on the country to repay its foreign debts, is probably the most sensitive.

Robert Romano, first secretary and immigration officer of the Canadian Embassy in Belgrade, said this refugee flow was "an irritant rather than a major issue" between Yugoslavia and the other socialist states involved.

"It's been going on for a long time," Mr. Romano added. The UN High Commissioner has had an office in Belgrade since 1976 and has been working with Yugoslavians on refugee matters since Hungary's uprising in 1956.

Many of the East bloc refugees now enter Yugoslavia legally, as tourists, then turn to the UN office. But a UN official said many are refused because they do not meet UN requirements.

Refugees must offer reasonable proof that they would face persecution if they returned to their own country. Also, the UN source said, a "green light" must be given by the Yugoslav authorities in each case.

The UN official declined to provide figures, but other sources suggested that Romanians accounted for at least one-third of the 3,000 cases handled annually by the small UN refugee office in Belgrade.

Beijing Bans Violence by Store Clerks

Remedy

BEIJING — Clerks have been prohibited from hitting customers under new rules to improve service in Beijing's stores, the China Daily said Friday.

Anyone who strikes a customer will be fired. Three persons have been dismissed this year, the English-language paper reported.

The move ends guaranteed job security, which meant that employees occasionally attacked customers without fear of being fired.

An official survey of 319 Beijing stores in June found that of 3,322 assistants, 978 were polite to customers, 2,230 were indifferent and 114 were rude.

About half these Romanians reach Yugoslavia by swimming the Danube. The others come on foot across the 200-mile (320-kilometer) land border. Among those who have successfully taken the water route is Alexandru Snider, 34, a professional photographer from Bucharest.

When he first tried to swim the river in May 1981, he was fished out with a boat hook by a Romanian border patrol and sent to prison for seven months. There he met another would-be escapee, who had been caught three times, and the two men resolved to try again.

"He knew the route well and I hoped to succeed with him," said Mr. Snider, interviewed in Belgrade where he was awaiting an American visa.

In April, the two men went by train from Bucharest to a village outside the border town of Orsova. They then hiked for three days to reach a crossing spot.

At the last moment, Mr. Snider's companion could not be persuaded to go on. Mr. Snider resolved to swim the river alone despite having broken his left wrist in a fall.

The 400-yard (365-meter) crossing exhausted him, and a critical moment came as he tried to haul himself out of the water up a steep rock face. His broken wrist twisted out of shape by his exertions. Yet he managed to claw his way out of the water.

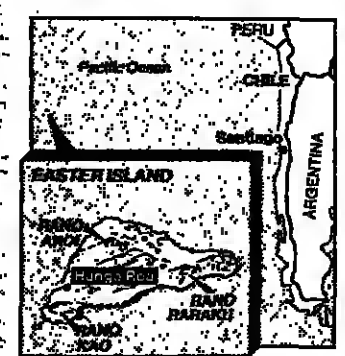
"There was no other choice," Mr. Snider said.

He then walked for two hours, hitchhiking after he reached a road. The third car to come along brought him to the Yugoslav town of Kladovo, where he surrendered to the local police.

Mr. Snider is one of the lucky ones. A Yugoslav source said residents of Tekija, upstream from the Djerdap dam, have seen flames over the river in the middle of the night and have heard shots fired.

Some of the unsuccessful refugees wind up in the potter's field of Novi Sip. The local authorities are sensitive about it. Two policemen demanded credentials and questioned this reporter at length after he had visited and photographed the gravesites.

"Romanians are buried in Romania," one said. "Only Yugoslavs are buried in Yugoslavia."



Hanga Roa is Easter Island's only village. Other major landmarks include three dormant volcanoes.

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WEST GERMANY.

It's a concept we want to explore with our allies," a Pentagon spokesman, Michael L. Burch, said Thursday.

But a West German Defense Ministry spokesman in Bonn said Thursday that neither NATO nor the West German Army had plans to install a barrier system along the border. "There is no example in history that any strategic barrier has been successful," he said.

The spokesman said that although West Germany had taken part in experiments with liquid explosives, the purpose was to investigate devices that could be used in limited tactical situations rather than as strategic barriers.

The Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, Mississippi, is studying the concept, according to an army spokesman. The military budget authorization bill for fiscal year

1985, which Congress has not yet approved, would provide about \$1 million for research.

An army spokesman said that the pipelines would be filled with a liquid explosive called nitromethane or a liquid mixture containing explosives known as BDA-105.

This new technology is referred to as anti-armour ditching, the spokesman said. It is not necessarily meant for border barriers hundreds of miles long.

"You could conceivably put up a series of these pipes and blow ditches faster than the other fellow can fill them up," Mr. Burch said, adding: "It would put his bulldozers in jeopardy, too."

Since the 1960s, the army and Marine Corps have maintained an inventory of hundreds of atomic demolition munitions in Europe and South Korea for purposes similar to the proposed underground pipes.

Ranging in explosive power from less than the equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT to about 15,000 tons,

ARTS / LEISURE

Modigliani as Sculptor: The Face as Ornament

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

LIVORNO, Italy — One hundred years after his birth, an exhibit in Amedeo Modigliani's home town centers on his stature as a sculptor, rather than his painting, for which he is best known.

Modigliani was born of a Jewish family in Livorno in 1884. He trained as a painter in Italy, but later, like his contemporaries, was drawn to Paris, then the mecca of art. He arrived there in 1906 at the age of 22.

In 1909, after a momentous meeting with the young Constantin Brancusi, the Romanian sculptor, and a trip with him back to his native marble coast — the work-shops and quarries around Carrara — he turned to sculpture in Livorno. He rented a studio near one of the city's many canals to spend eight months working there.

The story was that before his return to Paris, wondering what to do with his new work, which was heavy and costly to transport, he went to the Café Bardi, a hangout of local artists and intellectuals, to ask their advice. To his question: "Where can I leave my stones?" the reply was: "Dump them in the ditch."

So there and then, impetuous and flamboyant as was he, he loaded his stones onto a charcoal-burner's cart, wheeled them to a nearby bridge and tilted them into the water.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth, Vera Durbé, the director of the Villa Maria Museum in Leghorn, followed her hunch that the legend was fact and set in motion a long-cherished project of dredging the Royal Canal near Modigliani's studio. The first results were two sculpted stones that came to light on July 24. Another was discovered Aug. 10.

After some squabbling with the provincial office of fine arts at Pisa, which claims chief authority over identification and other bureaucratic matters, the stones were incorporated in the show. Further dredging is continuing.

The first two stones — one of granite from the nearby island of Elba, the other of greenish porous *pietra serena* — have on one side, a large round or oval shape, flatly hewn. Each shape is divided down its center by a cluster of stylized human features: a pair of long, round eyes like peach pits, the nose, a very long narrow bar, the nose, and below that, like the point of exclamation mark, a pouty little thing

with a dent in its middle, the mouth. In the third stone, the long straight nose has a pair of brows feathering out over the eyes. This is all deceptively simple, a little exotic and very rough.

The question is not whether these works are really Modigliani's. For who would perpetrate such an elaborate hoax in which there is no material gain? The question is: Are they really finished sculptures and was Modigliani satisfied with them?

Of course they are not finished. They are rough-outs. They are blocks of material on which a new sculptor, already a sensitive artist, tried his hand. They are like something a painter does on his sketch pad, the germ of ideas. That is the real reason Modigliani disposed of them at the suggestion of jokers. Painters can always shed a canvas believed to be a failure; a sculptor has a harder time deleting an unsuccessful effort. So Modigliani consigned his rough-outs to the deep.

However, these crude pieces, Modigliani's sculptural concept at an embryonic stage, are useful to us. They provide an insight into his development.

One of his first finished sculptures, a head, he had the 1911 "Head" lent from the Georges Pompidou Center in Paris, has a rough-out on its back side quite similar to the faces on the newly found stones. A straight line leads from the stone "sketches" from the Livorno canal to the square monolith and other heads, then to the whole sequence of Modigliani's portraiture in paint.

Here, as later, the great interest is the human face as one great ornament. It is always frontal. It is always a flat, moonlike or elongated oval, traversed vertically down the middle by a sprig of features gathered around the fine long nose as if it were a stalk with whorls and whimsical flourishes of fine clean line.

Although the show contains only three mature sculptures, from 1911 to 1912, its emphasis on Modigliani's stature as a sculptor is justified.

The hardness of stone, its demand for an ordered systematic approach, was the right foil for his leaning toward overrefinement. Modigliani the sculptor was strict with himself. He put the decorative values he found in the Khmer, Egyptian and early Greek art in the museums of Paris and the Simeone and early Renaissance art he saw in Italy to good use. Symmetry and



One of the carved stones recovered from the canal.

sophistication, the Art Deco taste of his time were held in check. Stylization was perfectly balanced and taut, a knife's edge away from sentiment.

The many drawings here of the sculpture period, caryatids and heads, are in simple curves, the line not at all the fluid mark of the painter but the almost scratchy, finely chiseled effort of the carver. Small portrait drawings are elegant, as if cut by a pocket knife.

They are as fascinating and precise as his sculptures. There are also a few examples of the kind of portrait painting that made Modigliani's worldwide fame. They are all frontal too, many broody and nocturnal, of a sharp tanness, the flesh in pinks and evening-sky reds. The young Mediterranean, already tainted by disease and too much abstinence, loved by his fellow artists and the girls of Montparnasse for his languorous charm, found less resistance to his indulgences in the ease technique of painting.

There his facility for mannerism and sentiment could run free. Oh, the complacency of those long, blind-eyed, self-centered girls' faces bending on swan necks, so

often repeated! Nor was ever an artist worse served by his imitators. It is their doing that Modigliani's most superficial qualities are imprinted on everyone's memory. The best of all here is the painter Moïse Kisting, of 1915, the facial planes hound deliciously, almond eyes squinting. "L'Enfant Gras" of the same year is also of a sculptural cut, the young girl's lips as if made of peach petals. There is a "Young Woman" of 1910 and a supposed portrait of Picasso, which are either weak works by Modigliani or fakes.

Because of his illness, Modigliani had to give up carving around 1912 and only made paintings from then on, which, apart from some hauntingly erotic odes, were mostly portraits. The loss is ours. This exhibit, relatively small, but contained and interesting, brings out Modigliani's originality as a sculptor, his most serious and consistent quest for structure, so tragically cut short in 1920 when he died at the age of 36.

"Modigliani — The Sculpture Years," Museo Progressivo D'Arte Contemporanea Comune di Livorno, Villa Maria, Livorno, Via Redi 22, until Sept. 9. Weekdays 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Closed Mondays.

19th-Century Silver, Furniture Soar

International Herald Tribune

LAST MAY a silver-gilt shield with bas relief scenes in the neoclassical manner was sold at Sotheby's for \$484,000. The English auction house dwelt with rel-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ish on the world record that had thus been established by the Achilles shield, as it is called, for a single piece of silver.

It is also the highest price that has ever been paid for any 19th-century objet d'art. It is the most spectacular of several recent indications that 19th-century art is set on a new course.

Concerning decorative art, the trend became noticeable this year as never before.

The boom has had sensational effects in two categories: silver and furniture.

The case of the \$484,000 shield provides an ideal illustration to the appreciation of 19th-century silver in relationship to earlier silver in the past 40 years or so. The piece was designed by the great English neoclassical sculptor John Flaxman. He did the final sketches in 1814, molded the plaster model himself and eventually had four pieces cast. The first one, which appeared at the coronation banquet of George IV in 1821, has been in the British royal collection since then; the other three have all been seen at auction since World War II.

The cast executed for the Earl of Londsdale realized \$520 at Christie's in 1947, one tenth of what a sensational 18th-century piece might have fetched at that time.

The second piece, commissioned by the Duke of York, was sold for \$40,000 (about \$16,000 at that time) in May 1973 at Sotheby Parke Bernet in Los Angeles. The same season the highest price paid for a silver piece predating the 19th century was \$41,000 offered at Sotheby's in November 1972 for a

set of four Scottish communion cups done in 1645 "for the Kirk of Haddington," as an inscription specifies. The shield, which carries a famous artist's name and is a much more ambitious piece of work, is far more important to 19th-century art than the communion cups are to 17th-century silver. It is also heavier, a consideration that matters when assessing the value of antique silver. Given the differences, it means that rare 17th-century silver in 1973 was not just worth 250 percent more than important early 19th-century silver, but at least 500 or 600 percent more.

In the 1983-84 season the highest price for a piece of silver predating the 19th century was \$250,000 offered by Paul de Lamerie at Christie's, New York, last October for a coffee pot. Granting that these figures should be given an absolute significance — no 17th- or 18th-century silver sold in 1983-84 remotely compares in importance and size with the Achilles shield — they may nevertheless be construed as symbols of a drastic shift in relative value. To say the least, 19th-century silver in the neoclassical taste is nearing parity with earlier silver, which would have seemed unthinkable even two or three years ago.

An even more surprising rise is that of the neo-rococo style characterized by an exuberance of chiseled foliage and abstract scrolling motifs that became fashionable in England in the late Regency period, around 1825-30. In the sale that included the Achilles shield, there was also a large pair of silver-gilt wagons — oblong stands — each carrying two wine coasters crumbling under an excess of rococo ornament. The pair, weighing 354 ounces, was made in 1829 and carries the stamp of a jeweler and silversmith called David Ellis.

John Culme, Sotheby's 19th-century silver expert whose mono-

graph "Nineteenth Century Silver" is the current reference book on the subject, notes that almost nothing is known about David Ellis, except for a few marked pieces. Not only is the silversmith obscure but so were the patrons whose arms are engraved on small escutcheons attached to the sides of the wagons. The huge price, \$121,000, was therefore paid entirely for the sake of the objects, in contrast to the Achilles shield, surrounded by the aura of history attached to its creation, signed by a major figure of English art and the last available specimen of the original series of four.

Other prices paid at auction and in the trade leave no doubt that the most diverse styles cultivated by the adventurous silversmiths of the 19th century are undergoing a boom subject to three conditions: The pieces must be big, ornate and well-documented. The huge prices paid last season reflected to a large extent the research work done either by the sale cataloger — Culme's entry to the Achilles shield reads like a scholarly article — or in the learned literature before. That is an interesting market indication. It implies that the buyers are now collectors anxious for security.

Precisely the same may be observed in furniture.

A month after the silver-gilt sale, an auction devoted to "Nineteenth Century Ceramics and Sculpture: Works of Art and Furniture" took place, again at Sotheby's. Featured on the catalog cover was a cabinet on stand in baroque style. *Pietra dura* panels with floral decoration in the manner favored in 17th-century Florence, semiprecious stone inlaid in silver means all set off by the ebullient base gave it a flashy appearance. The stand was a bit of a joke with its gilt-wood mermaid and mermaid clinging to the legs while turning around to look at two chubby little fellows in the nude.

The debased copy of 17th-century baroque by Bernhard Ludwig of Vienna. Dated from the 1880s, it climbed to an unfathomable \$115,000, setting the record for any piece of 19th-century furniture. Another cabinet of inferior craftsmanship fetched \$60,500. A third cabinet, which is not a pastiche, is superior to the second and carries the signature of the Rome cabinet-maker Giovanni Battista Gatti, fetched exactly the same price. Two years ago, such pieces would have sold at best for one third of this year's price. In the early '60s, they might have gone for about a fifth.

As with silver, the stylistic diversity shows that the change is not linked to any new interest in one given aesthetic trend. The buyers willing to pay these vast prices come from very different quarters.

A Saudi Arabian businessman, Mehdi al-Tajer, is described by professional sources as the driving force behind the rise of 19th-century silver-gilt of enormous size with highly elaborate ornament. He reportedly acquired the \$484,000 Achilles shield and a pair of George III sideboard dishes for \$286,000. A London-based Middle Eastern dealer aiming at the Saudi Arabian market bought the two neo-Renaissance cabinets. But there are other interested parties. The Italian cabinet went to a New York buyer who has previously displayed interest in 19th-century furniture similarly inlaid with ivory.

While each of these purchases can be seen as a separate case, taken together they point to a new focus on the 19th century at large.

That is further demonstrated by prices that were paid last season in highly specialized fields of collecting that one might not think at first of relating to those offered for silver or furniture.

In Paris, for example, the auctioneer Hervé Chayette who has made considerable efforts to develop sales of clocks, watches and automata, with the help of the expert Jean-Claude Sabrier, held his spring sale five days after Sotheby's furniture auction. It included a snuffbox incorporating a watch done by the Swiss maker Philippe Meylan in Geneva around 1815.

Three enameled miniatures decorated the successive compartments of the compact semicircular box, the last one in an erotic style anticipating the later Kisen inventions of the second half of the century. Four miniature automata in five different shades of gold further speeded the attraction, sending the piece up to 1.03 million francs, an enormous price paid by a French collector.

There is good reason to believe that the tide should sooner or later carry those sectors of 19th-century art that have been left aside.

Borges Sees Old Age as Gift Disguised

By Kevin Nobler

Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Jorge Luis Borges, who turned 85 Friday, says he is overjoyed to live so long but accepts old age "as a blessing in disguise."

"I feel sorry about it. No one should live that long," he said. "But what can you do about it?" "Blindness, old age, sickness — you have to think of them as gifts, as a blessing in disguise. You have to turn them into beauty."

Borges, considered by critics to be Latin America's dean of letters and one of the Spanish language's finest writers, made his remarks in an interview in Buenos Aires.

Blind since the age of 56, his advancing age has slowed him physically, but not mentally. He clutches a cane to still a slight trembling in his hands, and there are occasional pauses in his speech. But he switches with ease between languages — from Spanish to English, French to German — and can recite long passages of verse from Chaucer to Robert Frost.

He also continues to work — "so many things, poems, tales, jottings of different countries" — and continues to travel widely, accepting awards from governments and private organizations. His works have been translated into more than 20 languages.

When discussing his birthday, he referred to his mother, who lived with him until her death in 1976 at age 99. "She prayed to God every night to take her away," he said. "She lived in fear of being 100."

While he considers he feels the same, he admits he continues to enjoy life.

"I'm happier now than when I was young," he said. "When I was young, I tried my best to be dramatically unhappy, to be Hamlet or Byron. Of course I wasn't. Now I take things as they are. I'm grateful for things."

Humility about his own accomplishments is a Borges trademark, as is his insistence that the Spanish language is inferior to English.

"I'm just a Spanish writer, and just an Argentine writer at that," he said. "In this country, as in all of South America, nothing has been done. It's important to us, to South America, but not to the world."

He has published nearly three dozen volumes of short stories, essays and poetry, but dismisses his awesome output with a shrug.

"I've written too many books, and these are just fragments, rough drafts and jottings. They don't mean much."

But he said he considers only two books of short stories, "The Book of Sand" and "Dr. Brodie's Report," and one volume of poetry,

"The Cipher," as significant literary contributions. "The rest should be forgotten and forgiven," he said.

Two of his best received works, "Labyrinths" and "Ficciones," he rejects as "baroque, overwritten."

The only major award to elude Borges is the Nobel Prize for literature. He has been a candidate for the honor for two decades.

He repeats, as he has for years, that he considers himself "unworthy" of the prize but admits, "I'd grab it."

He occasionally has hinted that he feels the Nobel committee has failed to select him because of his traditionally conservative political views.

'La Triche' Introduces the Bisexual Detective

By Thomas Quint Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "La Triche," which Yannick Bellon has written and directed, deftly blends two stories and is at once a milieu melodrama and a satire on social mores.

The cocaine-sniffing patron of a transvestite cabaret in Bordeaux is murdered and a respected police commissioner is called upon to solve the crime. The commissioner is a solid citizen of the upper-class society of the realm. He is happily married and a proud father. He also has homosexual inclinations.

While interviewing the personnel of the cabaret he becomes infatuated

Amont appears in an epilogue as a judge warning us that one must never be impatient of the law's delay. This subject has been treated more effectively in Michael Winner's "Death Wish" and "Death Wish II."

More interesting is "Quintetto Beethoven," also a story of the havoc wrought by a created idol but minus the supernatural element. This 1981 Italian film, like several recent ones of quality, was designed for television and, finding public appreciation, is being released in the cinema.

It concerns the destiny of a quartet of veteran musicians. When one member of the company dies the remaining three contemplate retirement. A brilliant young violinist seeks to replace their late colleague, and, impressed by his talent, they accept him and continue their concert tours. The youth, though gifted, is ruthlessly ambitious and utterly unscrupulous. One of the original musicians goes insane, another dies under the constant strain of the new member, and the third is abandoned when the youth he has aided receives an offer for an American tour.

There is uncommon subtlety to Fabio Carpi's direction of this somber drama of decay, defeat and death and a literary flavor to the scenario, although perhaps too many allusions to Thomas Mann, Proust and other authors who have had indirect influence on its writing. It is excellently acted, and although over-lambent in its development it casts a fascinating and sinister spell.

"Frankenstein," the title of Alain Jessua's new film, gives one pause.

Does it imply that Frankenstein is now a postmodernist? Is it to inform us that its action transpires in 1997? Or is it a hint that the cinema is making use of the same material for the 50th time?

The movie cribbs from Mary Shelley's gothic novel are probably beyond number. The one engineered in 1931 by James Whale, had Boris Karloff as the frightening none-

such whom a mad professor had fashioned from cadavers. The role obliged Karloff to repeat his performance in identical makeup for the rest of his life.

Inspired by Whale's box-office success the copycats got busy. Frankenstein's freak was chasing anything in skirts in an endless series of B pictures for the next 50 years. In 1975, Mel Brooks disgorged a spoof in which Frankenstein's descendant, a woody American doctor, coopted his ancestor's laboratory experiments.

Jessua, in the latest film version, places the story in a contemporary French setting and plays it largely for laughs. There are a few "horror" episodes, of course, but, lacking sufficient invention, he has inserted excerpts from the Whale original showing Karloff being pursued by a mob of irate peasants.

Eddy Mitchell, the rock singer, is more good-natured giant than spooky living corpse. Now a modern, he knows how to drive a car and how to handle traffic jams, but it might have contributed to the proceedings to have him let loose with a rock. Jean Rochefort as his creator is a farcical Frankenstein.

A Quirky Psychodrama

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States: "Love Streams," directed by John Cassavetes is a quirky psychodrama in which Cassavetes plays Robert, a famous author who is writing a book on nightlife and whose nights on the town leave him drunk, bruised and bloody. Running parallel to Robert's story is Sarah's (Gena Rowlands), whose main occupation is visiting sick relatives. The two come together when Sarah comes to live with Robert, and it is revealed that she is his sister. "Cassavetes' work, in 'Love Streams,' as in his earlier films, is as overflowing with emotional constructs as it is barren of other forms of thought," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. "It's excessive and idiosyncratic all the way. Yet Cassavetes, as both actor and director, is never without

his own peculiar magnetism and authority."

"The Jigsaw Man," directed by

Terence Young, is a British spy thriller starring Laurence Olivier as Sir Gerald Seath, head of the British Secret Service. Michael Caine plays Sir Philip Kimberley, Sir Gerald's predecessor, who long ago defected to the Soviet Union but has now become an alcoholic nuisance to the Russians. Susan George plays Sir Philip's daughter, and Robert Powell her lover. Lawrence Van Gelder of The New York Times says "with so many seasoned professionals involved, 'The Jigsaw Man,' once it gets going, moves briskly through spy literature's familiar landscape of move and countermove, culminated by the vigor and variety of Olivier's performance."

Adolescent friendships and class

differences are the themes in "Old Enough," directed by Maria Silver. The film is a chronicle of the friendship and the culture clash that spring up between Lonnie (Sarah Boyd), who is from the middle class, and Karen (Rainbow Harvest), from the lower class. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says, "Both young actresses are appealing. . . . The film has an especially clear understanding of the power plays that go on between girls of their age."

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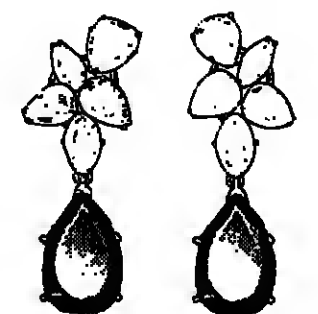
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Herald Tribune

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Manageable if Managed

Argentina's dispute with the IMF sends tremors through the financial world. These are probably ill-founded. The government, poised between the discredited military regime and resurgent Peronist populism, has to dispute aspects of the austerity prescription. The IMF, which lends other people's money, has to insist. Disputes automatically take up the time allotted to them, as Mexico is also demonstrating. (See report on page 13.)

The argument, absurdly, is whether workers in Argentina should be given a 6-to-8-percent rise in real wages this year. With inflation at 600 percent, it is unlikely that any rise could keep wages ahead of prices.

The world debt problem is a limited one. Countries with regimes as disparate as those of South Korea, India and Algeria are not suffering from it. (Nor are the many poor countries that cannot borrow on the markets—but that is another story.) The problem debtors are a handful of countries with maturing, resource-rich economies. Their problem is liquidity, not fundamental insolvency.

They could impair the world banking systems by concerted refusal to service debt: it is doubtful, at present, that they would do so. At Cartagena, in June, their leaders were studiously moderate. For the greater part they are responsible governments, not the Libys of this world; they have little wish to foreclose all possibility of future market loans. They will meet again before the IMF and World Bank assembly late next month. The creditors must build on Cartagena.

To spawn new institutions is no solution. The need is for change in the attitudes of the governments in the existing institutions.

Inside the present framework, a special fund could alleviate the interest burden, just as the IMF helped poor countries pay their oil bills after the first oil crisis. One problem may be that countries that have not run up painful debt will want to share the proceeds.

It is for the rich countries to ensure that the problem does not degenerate into insolvency. They have to enable the debtors to expand their exports, which has implications for trade policy. And they have to reduce interest rates, with implications for economic policies in general and the U.S. federal budget in particular. The paradox today is

that it is the United States which has become the major importer of capital, driving up interest rates worldwide. Each 1-percent rise in rates increases the interest due from major debtors by as much as \$2 billion. It is claimed that this is no burden because it reflects buoyant American demand. This is cold comfort when, due to a rising dollar, the protectionist shutters go up.

The creditor countries have to open their markets wider to Third World goods. They talk much about rolling back barriers, but action is more concentrated on further protection for copper, steel and textiles, to name but a few products that the debtors could supply. If debtors can't sell, they can't pay, as Germany found out after World War I.

The London summit in June envisaged that existing bank debt be stretched out on less onerous terms. Banks that do this will find their earnings reduced; and the further they stretch debt out, the less certain they are as to the political regimes they will be facing. But the choice for the banks is between orderly and disorderly adjustment.

Debtors have little alternative but to press on with unpopular action to adjust spending to receipts. Here, too, the only choice is whether adjustment is rational and equitable, or results from inflation with all its socially divisive effects. On the brighter side, stabilization is not just a matter of painful import cuts. It leads to the return of flight capital, which has been an important source of weakness for debtors in recent years.

The debtors should also show greater welcome to direct investment by foreign firms. Equity capital does not burden the future as bank borrowing does. What flows out again depends on the profitability of the venture, and if profits are good the proceeds may be ploughed back. Some debtors fear foreign control, but there are many new forms of investment that avoid this.

The problem is still manageable—but it has got to be managed. It is not a question of stopping the growth of debt, since developing countries should absorb capital from the rich, but of recreating the conditions in which capital can flow in search of profit without constant fear of default.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Canada Does It Differently

As Canada's Sept. 4 elections draw near, most signals suggest that Prime Minister John N. Turner is running behind. The campaign is an interesting contrast to the parallel exercise in the United States. Expansion of the economy is strengthening President Reagan as he runs for re-election. In Canada the economy is similarly expanding if not quite so fast, but the effect is quite different.

The U.S. unemployment rate has dropped with startling speed to the current 7.5 percent. In Canada the unemployment rate went higher during the recession and has hardly dropped at all. It is still stuck at 11 percent. That is a curious disparity between two economies that otherwise are much alike.

Canada's unemployment rate is following the West European pattern. This strengthens suspicion that Canada is paying a certain price for having adopted some of the British and French traditions of labor relations and social security. They are generous traditions, but they have made labor markets rigid to a degree that is expressed in continuously high unemployment. It is a dilemma for all of the industrial democracies, but Canadians seem to be more torn than most. They are proud of social protections that are significantly broader than those in the United States, but they reproach their government for its inability to generate jobs as the U.S. economy does.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

From Self-Doubt to Arrogance?

President Reagan has restored U.S. national pride and confidence after the political assassinations of the '60s, the Vietnam War, Watergate and the affair of the Tehran hostages. He has done so by proclaiming that the values of the Western democracies are definitely superior to those of the U.S.S.R. and that the failings of the democracies are not so great as to warrant doing nothing to resist the Soviet system's attempts to expand. That sentiment is growing—not only in America—but it is good that the White House should voice it. Mr. Reagan should [also] spell out his ideas for East-West relations. This is a necessary

step if indispensable dialogue is to resume, given the apparent incapacitation of the Soviet leadership. It would have been good for this to be at least touched upon in Dallas. One would like to be certain that American self-doubt of the past is not giving way to arrogance.

—Le Monde (Paris).

If Mr. Reagan wins in November he will be a lame duck president under pressure to seek arms control negotiations with a Soviet government that is hostile and belligerent. Lame duckism has its uses. He will have his opportunity at last to rise above the conservative nostrums that have intrigued him so long.

—The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR AUG. 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Dry Shampoo Was Fatal

LONDON—As a result of the death of Miss Helenora Catherine Horn-Elphinstone-Dalrymple, sister of Sir Edward Grame Elphinstone-Dalrymple, due to a dry shampoo with carbon tetrachloride at Harrod's Stores, charges of manslaughter were preferred at Westminster Police Court [on Aug. 24] against Mr. William H. Eardley, the manager of the department, and Miss Beatrice Clarke, one of the assistants. Miss Horn-Elphinstone-Dalrymple went to Harrod's for a dry shampoo on July 12. She was warned that it might make her feel faint. Two minutes after the process was in progress she complained that she did not feel well and almost immediately collapsed, dying before the arrival of the doctor.

1934: Mussolini Warns of War Soon

BOLOGNA, Italy—Declaring that "war is in the air and might break out at any moment," Premier Benito Mussolini, speaking [on Aug. 24] at the end of the Army maneuvers in the North, said Italy is set on becoming a militaristic nation, and is ready to respond "as one man when the call to arms comes." "Nobody in Europe wants war," he said, "but war may come from one moment to the other. We must not prepare for a war of tomorrow, but for a war of today. At the end of July there suddenly arose a situation which recalled that of 1914. We responded by sending troops to the [Austrian] frontier and so saved the situation." War, according to Mussolini, is "the supreme court which settles disputes between nations."

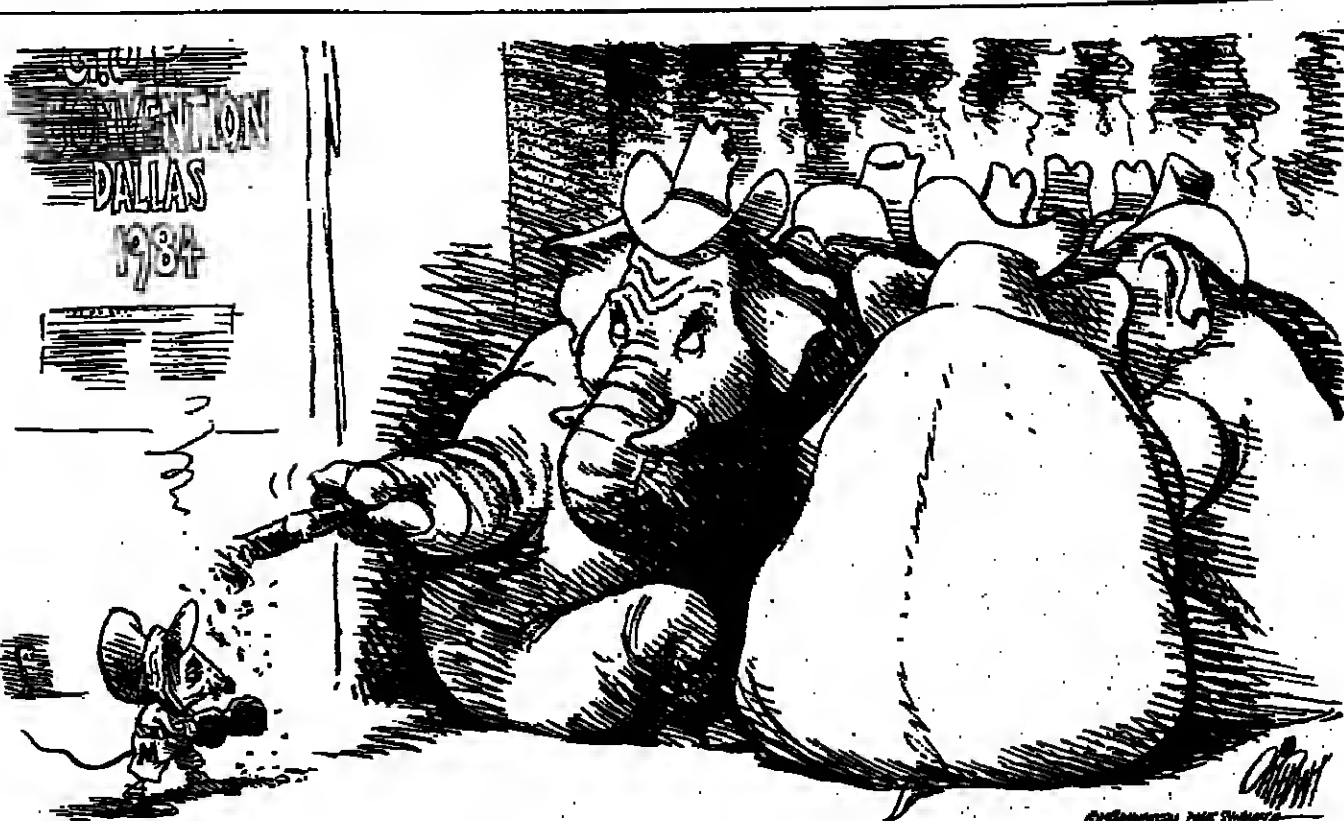
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In Dallas, the Smuggest Republicans in 36 Years

By Tom Wicker

DALLAS—Not since Thomas E. Dewey thought he was about to take office has an American political party been as complacent and certain of victory as the Republicans who have been meeting here. "Confident" is too mild a term. The ever-optimistic President Reagan expressed the mood precisely, proclaiming at his arrival rally: "We will be America's party."

Lee Atwater, the young deputy director of Reagan-Bush '84, went of "the two demons that can haunt us: complacency and apathy."

Mr. Atwater might prove more prescient than the beaming orators who have filled the dull hours and rattled air of this convention with pride, patriotism and predictions of victory everlasting. It is hard to imagine these self-satisfied delegates going home to work hard in a cause they seem to consider already triumphant, for a candidate they believe invincible.

A major factor in Republican smugness is the expert stage management of this convention. No controversy was allowed after the gavel fell. The program ran on time. Entries were made and applause rose on cue, while the delegates looked on as if watching television. How could so much forethought and efficiency, projected into the campaign, produce anything less than the expected victory—maybe even, as Mr. Reagan coyly suggested in his arrival speech, a landslide?

But even Republican showmanship, while it may conceal the flaws beneath the smooth surface of Republican complacency, cannot banish

them. The biggest flaw is a fact that polls seem to show plainly: If Mr. Reagan is re-elected it will be because he is overwhelmingly popular personally, not because his policies or his party's appeal have great public acceptance. Nor has his Democratic opponent been able, so far, to make himself appear to be much of a challenger.

And for all the talk here about opening maneuvers for 1988, the Republicans do not appear to have promising new horses in the barn. Representative Jack Kemp got more applause at the start of his musing speech than at the end. Howard Baker and Bob Dole, estimable senators both, have been around the track before and finished out of the money. Vice President George Bush, another familiar entrant, would need voodoo politics to win the heart of America's party.

The effect of the 1984 platform, moreover, is to narrow rather than expand Republican appeal. Women, the fastest rising power in American politics, have been displayed—in Senator Nancy Kassebaum's plume—like baubles on a tree. The platform spurns them nevertheless.

The Republican platform expresses a restrictive view of family and religious life and extols an unfettered social Darwinism as an "opportunity society." Unless American political history has no meaning, this kind of sharp ideological delimitation cannot broaden the base of a party

that for generations has not represented a majority of a challenged and changing people.

It is commonplace here for Republicans from Mr. Bush on down to dismiss the platform as meaningless and irrelevant to Mr. Reagan's campaign. That is not the point, of course he will run as good of Ron. But the platform is not irrelevant to women, to excluded minorities, to anyone who knows that the world as seen from the Dallas Convention Center is only one of the many worlds of America—and, without Ronald Reagan, by no means the dominant world.

You would never know, from the oratory or the hotel lobby chatter, that there are only 15 Republican state governors. Democrats control most state legislatures. They will probably expand their majority in the House of Representatives and can conceivably—but not probably—recapture the Senate. Without Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party would be a weak minority.

His re-election would probably do little to remedy this overall weakness. He would be a lame duck for four years; and presidents are always too concerned with their own programs and images to put much time and effort into party-building—which in any case often conflicts with the practical business of governing.

There is even a hidden question mark hanging over Mr. Reagan's otherwise excellent prospects—the size of the turnout. All signs point to a big increase over 1980, with uncertain consequences.

The New York Times.

But Co-Stardom for Mondale the Midget Monster

By David S. Broder

DALLAS—Up in North Oaks, Minnesota, where the Mondale staff was watching the Republican convention on television, it was noted that Republican orators mentioned Walter Mondale's name at least as often as President Reagan's. That was no accident.

According to one senior Reagan campaign aide, pro-Dallas Republican polls showed Mr. Mondale to be "extraordinarily weak in the two characteristics where challengers to the presidency have to be extraordinarily strong if they are to win—competence and leadership."

The Reaganites decided to try to drive those Mondale negatives as deep as possible, and used much of their free prime-time air for a public trashing of the Democratic nominee. It remains to be seen whether this was smart or, as I suspect, overkill. But there is an question: The Republicans went at it with relish.

Here are a few of the things a television viewer could hear about the former vice president:

Who is Walter Mondale? "The man most responsible for leading the [Carter] administration astray

... a born loser ... a man who can't say no ... who can't even run his own campaign." And what is he not? "He ain't no FDR."

Who are his friends? "Labor bosses strung out on political handouts ... pressure groups ... limousine liberals ... the blame-America-first crowd [who] began every war in this century ... the special interests, the social welfare complex, the anti-defense lobby, the glitter-set, lighter-than-air liberals ... the same Carter people who gave us all that doom and desperation four years ago."

What has Walter Mondale done in the past? "The Carter-Mondale team gave us double-digit inflation, 21-percent interest rates, a punishing bag for a foreign policy and the misery index ... policies and programs that proved cruelly unfair to everybody ... a dismal period of retreat and decline ... a diet of despair ... respect lost when 52 American citizens were held hostage by a mob for 444 days ... the most humiliating episode in our na-

tional history ... Walter, you had four years to build a future for America, and you blew it."

And what does he offer now? "He has nothing to offer a successful America [but] high taxes, big spending, more government regulation. And promises, promises, promises ... All he has to offer is fear. He's peddling fear. Fear of the future. Fear of growth. Fear of global leadership ... He's trying to invent another America—a trembling, despairing, miserable America that needs the Democratic Party to come to its rescue ... What he really wants to do is ... rerun the campaign of 1972."

Well, you get the idea. And these were not party hacks. The excerpts come from former President Gerald Ford, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, Senator Paul Laxalt, Senator Barry Goldwater, House Minority Leader Bob Michel, Representative Jack Kemp and Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, among others.

"Medians they doth protest too much," said Richard Leone, the Mondale campaign official I questioned. "It shows they don't have anything else to talk about."

It may show that, but it also shows that the Republicans fear no backlash from voters who might be offended by their Mondale roast. They believe that except for the dogged persistence who will vote for Mr. Mondale no matter what, he has few defenders. Looking at the American electorate as a whole, they think his record prepared people for the indictment heard here.

"Mondale has been doing a better job than we could ever do of demonstrating his incompetence and lack of leadership," a Reagan operative said. "He has been doing a great job of discrediting himself."

Maybe. But this is the same Walter Mondale who, when on the ropes after New Hampshire, fought his way back to the nomination. It is the same Mondale who has consistently shown himself tough in debates. It is the same Mondale who will be coming in as an underdog against Mr. Reagan in debate.

The Washington Post.

Kremlin Wheeler-Dealers Risk Political Write-Offs

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON—The Russians are rolling in money and gold. They have some \$10 billion on deposit in Western banks; their gold reserves are estimated to be worth \$25 billion, and their weapons customers in the Third World owe them another \$20 billion.

And they have been busting to earn more—swapping arms for oil in the Middle East and selling it on the world market, even when this has meant cutting prices well below the OPEC floor. Last year sales of OPEC oil earned the Soviets \$2.7 billion.

Meanwhile they have cut back on deliveries of their own oil to Eastern Europe in order to sell more for cash in the West. In effect they have been putting the economic squeeze on allies to make money off adversaries.

The men from Nafta, the Soviet oil export company, happily sell American whenever U.S. companies are in the market. But at the Communist economic summit in Moscow in June, Soviet officials made clear that they would not raise oil shipments to Eastern Europe unless their allies sharply increased trade with and investment in the Soviet Union.

Since the late 1970s in the case of oil, and earlier in the case of grain, Soviet production has stagnated. The Soviet Union requires huge volumes of foreign grain to continue improving the diet of its people, at the same time as it depletes the one natural resource that can earn it the kind of big money required to pay for those imports over the long haul.

The 1984 Soviet grain harvest is currently estimated at 175 million tons, about what it was a decade ago. To some extent the Soviets have been able to offset their agricultural shortcomings by making better use of the grain they have. This year, for example, they are producing 5 or 6 percent more meat (poultry, pork and some beef) than they did four years ago with the same amount of feed grains.

But no amount of effort in the form of more fertilizer, more disease-resistant seeds, even more acres of land in cultivation has appreciably

reduced dependence on foreign grain. Over the next 12 months the Soviet Union is expected to purchase a record 45 million tons of foodstuffs and animal feeds from the United States, Europe, Australia and Argentina.

When stacked against the \$10-billion bill for those commodities, the bulging Soviet bank accounts do not look quite so impressive.

Oil and arms are the Soviet aces. But domestic oil production has grown by less than 1 percent a year since 1980, and could decline slightly this year. With current technology, extracting more oil from existing fields has become enormously expensive. So, faced with big food bills and the end of the era of cheap, plentiful energy, Soviet planners several years ago made a decision to emphasize oil exports to the West, conserve energy at home and reduce oil deliveries to their closest allies.

Hardly any of this could have been foreseen 15 years ago, when the Kremlin still stressed agricultural self-sufficiency and shunned trade with the West. What happened? The success of the OPEC cartel in 1973 gave the Kremlin options, by making its oil vastly more valuable.

Moscow wasted little time exploiting the opportunity. The volume of Soviet energy exports to the West has more than tripled since 1973. In the last four years, according to Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, oil sales to non-socialist countries have risen from 1.2 million to 1.8 million barrels a day, thanks to conservation, cutbacks to Eastern Europe and the added oil swapped for arms in the Middle East.

The emergence of the Soviet Union as a major player in the international grain and oil markets has been one of the major economic stories of the postwar era. It continues to have political repercussions from the American Midwest to the Middle East.

One twist is that Soviet grain traders are indirectly doing a good turn to President Reagan by relieving Ameri-

can farmers of some of the mountainous grain surplus that has held down farm prices since the late '70s. This could help Mr. Reagan politically in the Midwest, which has been hard hit by high interest rates and low commodity prices during his term.

Another consequence is a new kind of relationship between the Soviet Union and OPEC, the long-term implications of which are unclear as yet. Total Soviet oil sales still are only a drop in the bucket of the world oil market, but when prices are as soggy as currently, the presence in the market of a player as aggressive as the Soviet Union can make a difference.

The Soviets plainly have a joint interest with OPEC in maintaining high oil prices, which bring in more cash and create problems for the Western economic recovery. But if price cutting is what it takes to dispose of oil, the Soviets have shown no skittishness about undermining the OPEC floor. "The reaction to Soviet price cutting has been quite negative," an OPEC official says.

Not that there is much OPEC can do about it. Libya, Iran and Iraq all want Soviet arms. They are short of cash, so they have been paying in oil—lots of it in the last two years. In effect the Russians are serving as a middleman for Middle Eastern countries that don't want to take the blame for dumping oil on the market.

The oil-for-arms exchange plainly provides Moscow with economic and strategic leverage in OPEC.

The Soviet oil policy could have long-range political effects in Eastern Europe. The East Europeans were not at all happy when the Soviets imposed an abrupt, 10-percent cut in energy deliveries in 1981 just as the Western recession and the debt crisis were hitting. But the course now seems irreversible.

"The Soviet Union seems to have concluded that its [economic] costs in Eastern Europe are very high," concludes Ed Hewitt, a Soviet energy expert at the Brookings Institution.

If You Only Could Pick The Visitors

By David Hermon

VIENNA—Unlike last year, the heat this summer has very little to do with the thermometer. A deep depression has hit Austria's weather, but some temperatures have nevertheless been rising.

Strikes, layoffs and lockouts in the neighboring Federal Republic in connection with the campaign there for a 35-hour workweek brought serious cancellations in tourist bookings. The rise in the dollar's exchange rate

LETTER FROM VIENNA

came too late to boost early-booked package tours from America. The upshot has been a noticeable decline in the vital statistics of visitors' money spent in Austria's holiday spots.

Still, construction of luxury hotels proceeds apace. On Vienna's elegant Ringstrasse, two international chains are actually building right next to each other. It seems that rooms in this category are in constant demand for convention visitors, for whom Vienna is becoming a more and more popular starting point in 1985, when the monster new international conference facility next to the so-called UN City comes into use, the amount of four-star "congress beds" needed is expected to surpass anything known so far.

That conference center, by the way, all but tripped up Finance Minister Herbert Salcher. While the main structure was nearing completion he had still not provided concrete evidence of the financing. (The project had been initiated by then Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.) The center was full of rumors about Mr. Salcher's impending resignation over the issue. But the Salzburg Gulf countries stepped into the breach, sent representatives to Vienna to sign the contract and saved Mr. Salcher's skin.

Mr. Salcher has since been courted trouble on another issue. He has passed on to the national prosecutor "new information" regarding tax liabilities of his predecessor in office, Hannes Androsch, and has asked for an investigation. Mr. Androsch is now head of the country's largest bank, the state-owned Creditanstalt.

Of more immediate concern to the man in the street—to the car driver or motorcyclist, at least—is a new law requiring use of safety belts starting on July 1 and crash helmets starting next Jan. 1. After a surge in traffic deaths, the National Council enacted the law unanimously in June, imposing on-the-spot fines for offenders. The unpopularity of this move is matched only by its statistical benefits.

Even less popular, but not yet enacted, is a move to lower speed limits. Environmentalists are happy, though, with a decision to switch to lead-free gasoline by 1986.

Confusion persists on the border with West Germany regarding the new "E" windshield sticker that is supposed to dispense you from customs checks. Lines of cars are often waved through, sticker or no sticker. The likelihood of abuse is rather high.

Other transport news is good for about one in three of all Austrians—that is, those living in and around Vienna. Within a radius of about 50 kilometers from the city center, a unified ticket has been introduced for all trains, trams and buses, making it doubly unattractive to use private transport in the region which stretches almost to the borders of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Many a user has had trouble figuring out the complexities of ticket purchase and cancellation. But when you get the hang of it the savings are substantial.

One thing most Austrians will never be able to understand is why their territory has to be the battlefield for feuds that have nothing geographically or historically to do with them.

Why, for instance, did the old dispute between Armenians and Turks have to have its latest bloody sequel in Vienna? Late in June a car bomb killed a Turkish ambassador, seriously injured a policeman and damaged what had been described as the "best protected embassy in Austria." The building had been under round-the-clock police guard for nine years, since the Turkish ambassador was murdered by a hit squad that appears to have had links with the equally disastrous seizure of OPEC headquarters here later in 1975. This protection did nothing to stop terrorists from igniting a bomb fired under a Turkish Embassy official's car.

The trouble is that in a normal, civilized country with open borders, you cannot ask anyone to choose your visitors. Some undesirable elements are always liable to slip in.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Abrams on Turkey

Regarding the opinion column "Rights in Turkey: A Government on the Right Track" (Aug. 13):

Elliott Abrams's diatribe comes as no surprise. For some time the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights has been attacking the U.S. human rights community, instead of working with us toward a common goal. He speaks of the "clamor of ill-informed and self-righteous critics." The fact that he has been clamoring about Helsinki Watch's reports on Turkey while he has never found "shallow analysis" in our many reports condemning human rights abuses in the Soviet bloc countries seems to reveal his own political agenda: to promote U.S. geopolitical interests with regard to Turkey.

Mr. Abrams faults Helsinki Watch for calling the 1983 parliamentary elections in Turkey a farce. How would he characterize those elections, which included all pre-congress political leaders and the two major political parties? Can one conceive of an election campaign in the United States during which former Presidents Car-

ter and Ford and some hundred other political leaders were forbidden to speak publicly and from which both the Republican and the Democratic parties were banned?

At the moment Mr. Abrams spoke on July 11, there were hunger strikes in Turkish prisons in protest against torture and inhuman conditions.

He should be directing his energy and anger not against those who try to help victims of human rights abuse, but against the dictators throughout the world who murder, torture, jail, beat and otherwise persecute citizens who dare to dissent.

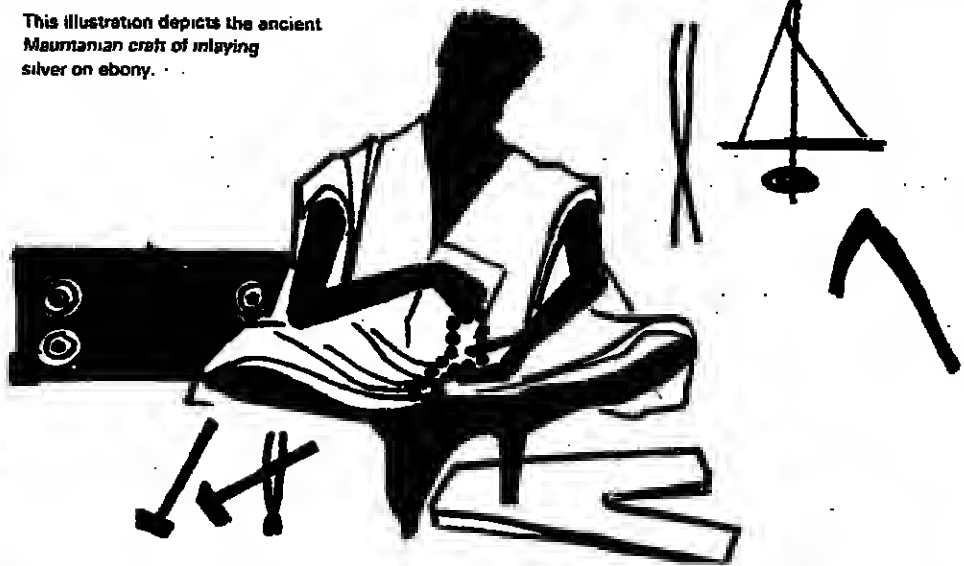
JERI LABER, Executive Director, U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee, New York.

Within eight days of Mr. Abrams's apology for the Turkish government, you reported a trial of Jehovah's Witnesses (Aug. 14), a trial of 56 intellectuals "accused of circulating a petition critical of the Turkish military" (Aug. 16) and the arrest of 31 "suspected leftist militants" (Aug. 21).

FRANK E. FISCHER, Sorengo, Switzerland.

سكس من الاجل

This illustration depicts the ancient Mauritanian craft of inlaying silver on ebony.



République Islamique de Mauritanie

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

MAURITANIA

The VIth Anniversary of the Military Coming to Power in Mauritania

IN THE 1st HALF OF 1983 FISHING OVERTOOK IRON ORE AS TOP INCOME EARNER

In a world besieged by hunger and inequality, the sea appears to be a source of hope, because of the immense resources it contains. But, at the same time, it is the scene of a ruthless battle.

In Mauritania, the State has well understood that fishing would help to overcome the food shortage arising from the drought which has decimated livestock. However, a "food sociological study" of the country would show how difficult it would be to persuade certain segments of the Mauritanian people to eat fish; their gastronomic habits exclude this item. But an intense campaign of explanations, linked with the needs of the moment, may allow some progress. Likewise, the problem of delivery arises; transport, preservation and cost of the product upon arrival.

By adopting the new policy on fishing in 1979, the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) showed that it was aware of the importance of the fishery sector. If one had to sum up the new fishery policy in one sentence, I would say that it refers to a total integration of fishing into the national economy of Mauritania. Let us recall that up to 1978 fishing activity, being relatively

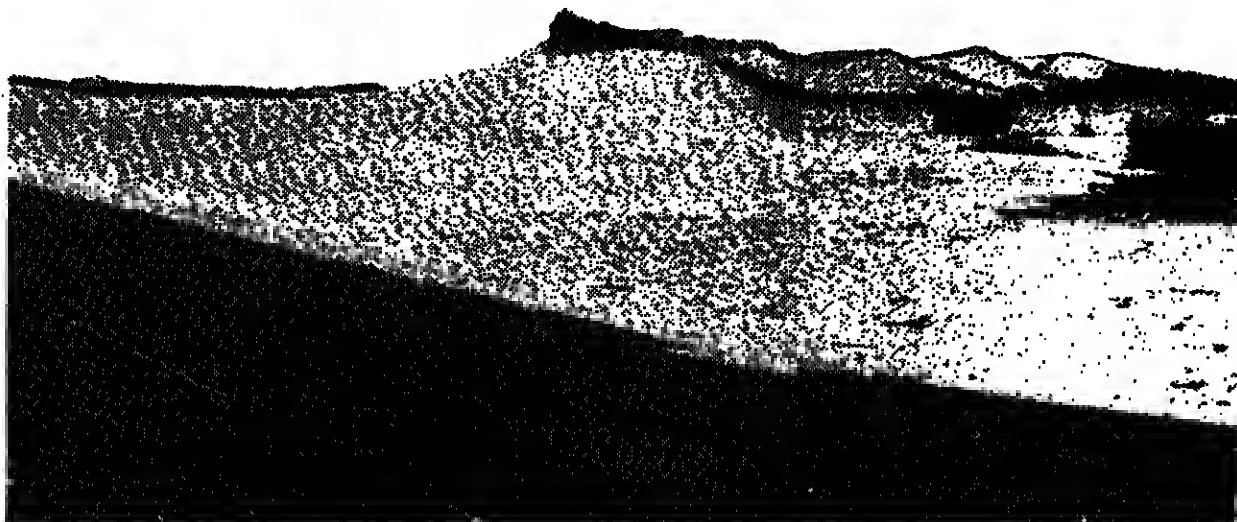
neglected, was reduced to the sale of licences. The profits obtained by the State were derisory: Out of 50 billion Ouguiya (The Mauritanian Monetary Unit — the "UM") representing income from fishing in 1977-78, Mauritania only received 1.4 billion UM, this represented a "Gift" of more than 48 billion UM to the beneficiaries of the licences. The fishing sector is complex and the problem of

scientifically based statistics constitutes an obstacle to the application of an effective fishery policy.

It is not the only obstacle, although an important one: up to what volume should catches be authorised? The present state of resources available to the Ministry of Fisheries in Mauritania and despite the many projections available to it, means that it is reduced to estimates only. It is, therefore, a matter of urgency to be able to scientifically assess the Mauritanian stocks of various species of fish.

At the same time, the professional training, at present implemented by the Ministry could be speeded up, and the resources of the Professional

Training Centre substantially increased in order to allow the fishing sector to have available genuine sailors and seafarers. Amongst the latter, importance should be given to those who will actually be responsible for policing the sea; this constitutes one of the priority requirements. In fact, any project would be worthless if the country did not have the ability to prevent fraud and even the pillage of these waters. Developing the patrol fleet by an increase in the number of surveillance boats and planes is expensive in the short run, but it is a very profitable investment when set against the substantial reduction of losses incurred at the present time as a consequence of fraud.



16 kms from Nouakchott is evidence of the considerable efforts being made to halt the advance of the desert by planting the dunes



A traditional Mauritanian painted house

The Importance of the Fishery Sector for the Mauritanian People

The fishery sector is quite a new one for Mauritania and is coming along relatively well if we take into consideration the speed with which Mauritania has managed to master it. It is very complex and needs advanced technology and thorough knowledge of the subject and substantial funds. Mauritania started off in 1980 with zero capital and today it has an investment of 7 billion UM in the fishery sector. It happens that the share of private investment is much greater than the share held by public operators through joint investment in companies. Mauritania, which in 1980 did not have a single boat, today has a totally Mauritanian fleet of the order of 68 vessels. However, like any other sector, fishing in Mauritania has experienced problems of a structural nature, due to inexperience in the field, since it was under taken by people who were not familiar with it. But now, Mauritania is acquiring the management, experience and resources necessary for the successful operation and management of this sector.

It is the only sector capable of ensuring the economic take-off point for Mauritania. Previously she had, in the main, turned to the stock-farming sector, but this is, today, experiencing too many difficulties as a result of the long drought which has been affecting the country. Therefore Mauritania is obliged to replace the animal proteins from stock-farming with fish proteins, particularly as Mauritania is renowned for its fishing resources. It has one of the longest fishing coasts in the world. The fishery sector if one where there is an opportunity to make savings and carry out profitable activities, provided that the people are able to master all the machinery and difficulties connected with the exploitation of this sector.

In the beginning we approached the problem by thinking that it was a sector where one was able to draw on money at will, and was therefore easy. We have rapidly learned that it is, in fact, a complex sector which is certainly profitable, but all the same one which requires very great care, both at the level of carrying out studies and then implementing and following them through.

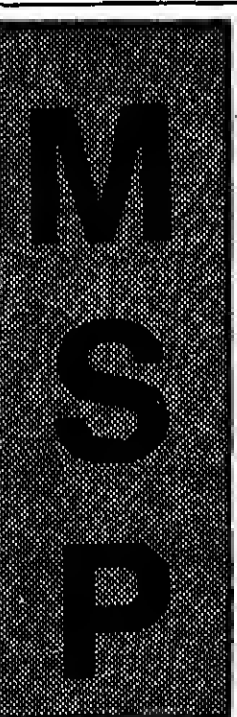
In our opinion fishing resources are more important than mining for Mauritania. For if they are reasonably well exploited, they can be renewed, unlike mining resources, which become exhausted. This is why every effort must be made to bring together the Government, the bodies responsible for scientific research and the business operators with a view to accurately determining what stocks we can exploit without damaging the replacement of these resources and respecting the time scale for this replacement.



The Mauritanian delegation at the ECOWAS/CEDEAO Country Summit July 1983

MAURITANO-SCANDINAVE DE PECHE

(Mauritanian-Scandinavian Fishing)



Created in 1980 in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol Agreement signed between the Mauritanian Government and Swedish Joint Trawlers Company Ltd, MSP has a capital distributed as follows: Mauritanian State: 42% Joint Trawlers Ltd: 42% Private Mauritians: 18% MSP is today devoted to several activities, particularly the processing of fish species, packing its products on board boats and on land, storage, transformation, freezing and marketing of fish. Its Freezing Factory in Nouadhibou, which has been operating since January 1982, specialises in the freezing of small fish species — small sardines (sardinelles), sardines, horse mackerel (scad), mackerel, etc. Annual production is estimated at 7,000 T.

MSP has a purely national vocation with regard to the training of senior staff. So it is that a year's training of staff capable of ensuring a real transfer of technology has been adopted by its Board of Directors on the proposal of its managing Director — Mr. Brahim Ould Dheratt. This plan provided for the training 1) in East Germany of 15 workers at management level in the following specialties: Fish processing — Electromechanical refrigerating engineers — Mechanics; 2) in Denmark, 2 senior cadres, refrigerating engineers, with the builder of the factory equipment (ATLAS). To this same factory M.S.P. has already sent Supervisors and Overseers for training, on board boats; 3) in Dakar, the training of a financial manager at the level of a Degree in Economic Sciences in an accounting office, with registration for management courses; 4) it provides for the training in France of 5 head mechanical engineers at the builder of the boats' engines, as well as the training of 2 ship management officials at the level of a building shipyard for fishing boats.

Mr. Brahim Ould Dheratt has emphasised the desire of his company to continue the effort to make senior staff Mauritanian, with the objective of making all of M.S.P.'s staff Mauritanian.

Registered Office:
avenue Charles de Gaulle, Nouakchott
Telephone: 528 18
Telex: 818 MTN B.P. 239 NKTT

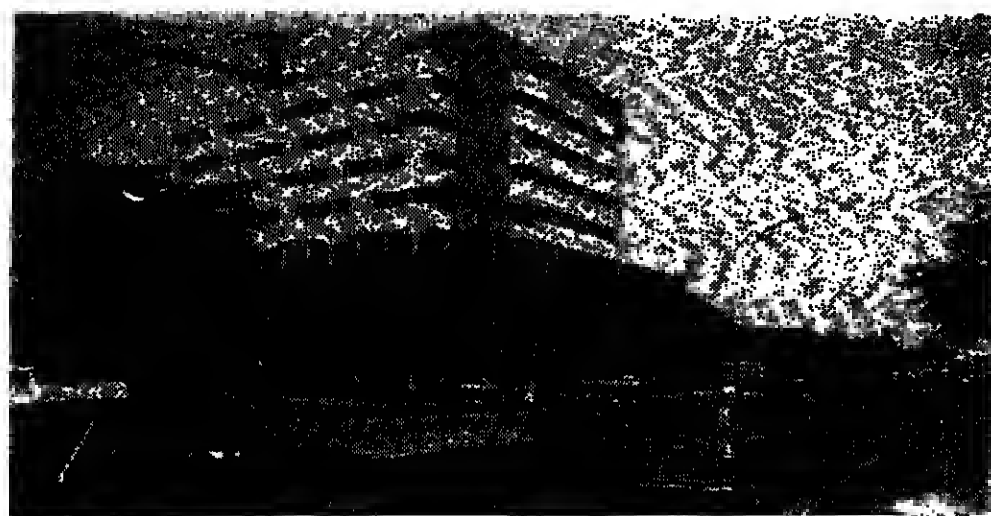
BANQUE MAURITANIEENNE ARABE AFRICAINE S.A.

au Capital de:
1 Milliard d'Ouguiya
L M B No 6

البنك الموريتاني
الجزيري الافريقي
سأركه مساهله برأس مال
مردد 1 مليار اوقية
سجل البنوك رقم 6

Baa
BMAA

SERVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAURITANIAN ECONOMY



Président du Conseil d'Administration
HABIB GHENIM

DIRECTEUR GENERAL
MENA OULD HAMANY

DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT
SIDI MOHAMED OULD EL HAJ SIDI

CAPITAL: Fully subscribed and paid-up with 50% held by the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie and 50% by the Banque Arabe Africaine au Caire.

OBJECTIVES: To play an active role in the promotion and development of the Mauritanian Economy.

SERVICES:
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— Loans on favourable and flexible terms
— Prompt service in import-export business and transfers
— Network of international correspondents

Siège social
Bd Général Abd Nasser Nouakchott
Télégraphe BMAA Télex 543 MTNA
Tél: 528 26 (LIGNES GROUPEES)
524 64

Agence: Bd Médian Nouadhibou,
Télex 458: B.P. 458
Siège Nouakchott
BUREAUX: Nema
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الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA



ميناء انواذيبو المستقل

AUTONOMOUS PORT OF NOUADHIBOU

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A Port for Fishing and Commerce

You are assured of the best quality service at the cheapest rates on the North-West Coast of Africa, with the following accoutrements:

- a 600-meter quay at 6 meters
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- a 90-meter quay at 7 meters
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Water, Gas/Oil, Ice Supplies.

All provisions and materials required for fishing.

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A specialized Company offering top quality services and Materials is responsible for the handling of merchandise.

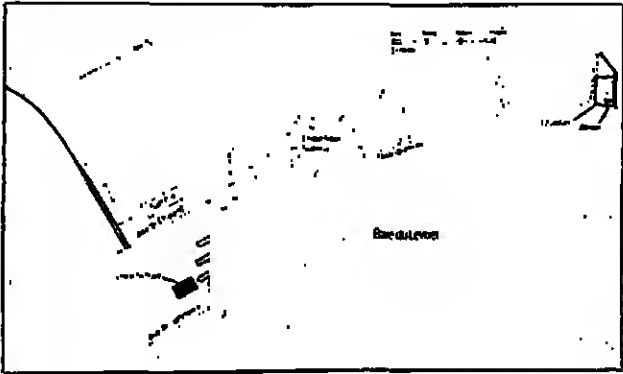
P.A.N. is the maritime port for you, situated half-way between the Canary Islands and Dakar, in the calmest of waters created by the natural harbor of Levrier Bay.

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An important port for fishing and commerce, the Autonomous Port of Nouadhibou will experience intense industrial and commercial activity in the coming years.



AUTONOMOUS PORT OF NOUADHIBOU

A large Fishing Port in some of the Best-Stocked fishing Waters in the World

A Port for Fishing and Commerce



Mr GAYE SIDATI, Managing Director
Autonomous Port of NDB

The Autonomous Port of NOUADHIBOU is an establishment of a commercial and industrial nature, which plays an important role within the policy framework defined by the general leadership in the area of fishing, it is therefore an indispensable instrument which should, in spite of any difficulties, support this policy.

It followed that at the organisational level, it was necessary to erect structures, working 24 hours a day, whereas previously we had worked 8 to 10 hours a day, it was necessary to set up certain infrastructures to receive ships at any time of the day. Therefore we are ready to tackle the new unloading policy which is, in fact, an essential measure determining the economy of the country within the framework of fishing.

In 1984 a good number of measures were taken and some construction was carried out. We installed an organisational structure to allow us to cope with all requests. We installed a floating dock to deal with naval repairs and which, without being sufficient, allows us to alleviate a certain inadequacy in naval repairs in NOUADHIBOU. We extended the area, to allow certain fishing industries to establish themselves. We assisted in the establishment of ship's chandlers. We installed cranes to allow a new method of transport by containers. As a result we achieved a certain number of objectives which assisted the unloading policy.

The Port of Nouadhibou has two functions:
— Trade (we receive ships of all kinds)
— Fishing, which represents 75% of our activities.

The importance of the Port of Nouadhibou on the West African coast doesn't need to be proven. I suppose that we have a very advantageous position, on the one hand, and on the other, it is set in a very advantageous natural site. We also have the lowest prices on the West African coast.

The illustration depicts the ancient Mauritanian craft of silversmithing on silver.



République Islamique de Mauritanie

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

MAURITANIA

The VIth Anniversary of the Military
Coming to Power in Mauritania

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MOHAMED KHOUNA OULD HAIDALLAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 6th ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES DAY, 10th JULY, 1984.

National Armed Forces Day, 10th July, will forever mark for our people the dawn of a new era of national peace, liberty, unity and concord. Far from wishing to draw up a balance-sheet of accomplishments realised, I will restrict myself to recalling the most significant and most important of them in the pursuit of the economic and social recovery programme drawn up following 10th July 1978.

Structures for the education of the masses must play a major role in the transformation of our mental outlook. As an essential guiding, training and mobilisation tool, they will henceforth cultivate in our men and women a love for our Country and a desire to work. In fact, it is by becoming fully and entirely aware of their duties as true citizens and artisans of the future for their Fatherland that our people will be able to meet all challenges and resolutely commit the country to the path of progress.

It is by arming ourselves with this faith that we shall always succeed in thwarting all plots of destabilisation initiated against our people and its National leadership.

The intense efforts deployed by the Military Committee for National Salvation and the Government have not yet fully achieved the hoped-for results.

The shortage of rainfall recorded in 1983 caused unprecedented upsets. As a result we have witnessed a mass exodus of rural populations to the major urban centres. This exodus is continuing to pose complex and multiple problems for the authorities whose task has become even more difficult and complicated.

The situation has forced some of our cattle-breeders to take their herds into the furthest-most areas of the country in search of pasture. It has forced others to cross borders into neighbouring countries whose authorities I must thank for welcoming them in a fraternal manner.

To tackle it, the National Leadership has taken measures which, inter alia, have saved thousands of human lives and avoided having our livestock completely decimated.

The solidarity and cohesion shown under these circumstances by our compatriots prove to those who only find answers in drunkenness and seeking myths that our people have never been so united and confident of their future.

The implacable obstacles of the worldwide recession and drought have certainly upset the economic and financial recovery plan implemented by the Military Committee for National Salvation, but full application of this plan is being pursued with determination and force. With regard to finance, various stabilisation measures have been drawn up and put into practice. A prominent place has been given to the

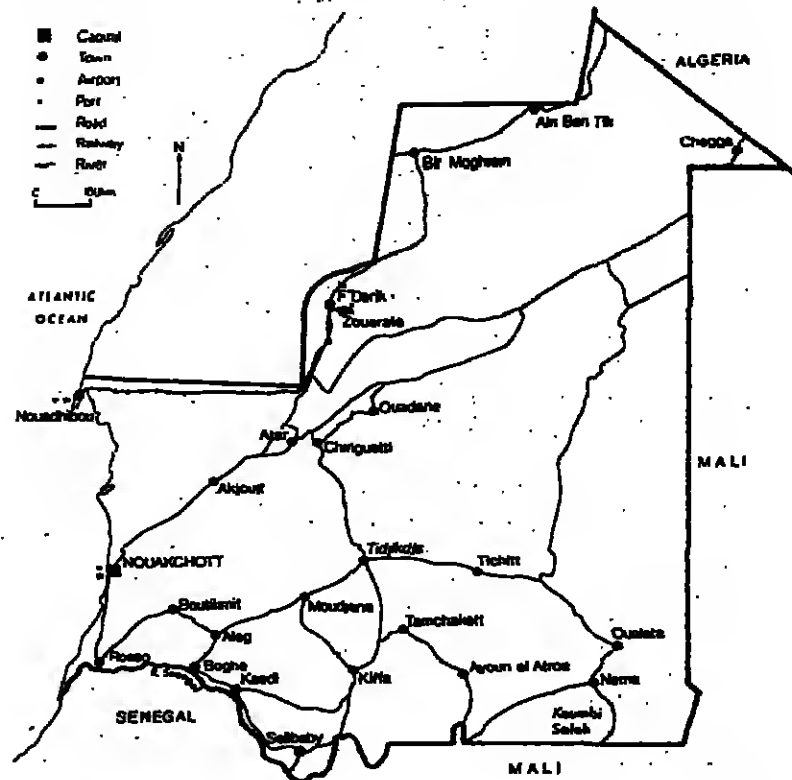
recovery of bank claims, taxes and duties and fees of all kinds.

In the fishery sector, the implementation of the policy adopted in 1979 has just entered into a decisive stage with the setting up of the Mauritanian Corporation for the Marketing of Fish — S.M.C.P. (see reports on pages 1 and 4).

In the Mining and Industry sector, the inauguration at the



Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla
The President of the Comité Militaire de
Salut National, Head of State



This reportage has been prepared for the International Herald Tribune by
M. Fathi Mahouachi, our Délégué Général for francophone Africa

present time of the Guelles mining installations (see the report on page 4) will allow SNIM to increase its activity and to contribute more significantly to the socio-economic development of the country. The recent discovery of a major phosphates deposit in the southern part of the country also represents an important achievement on the road to progress.

This is the place to recall our sincere desire to maintain confident relations with all countries with a desire for peace, freedom and justice. In our African North-West region, we have this year proclaimed our recognition of the Sahraoui Democratic Arab Republic.

However, this decision in no way alters our attitude of neutrality vis-à-vis this fratricidal conflict. We continue to believe that the path of direct negotiations between Moroccans and Sahraouis is the most appropriate one for arriving at a just and durable peace in this part of the continent.

Our recent accession to the Inter-North-African (Maghreb) Treaty of Fraternity and Concord will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening the links of friendship, fraternity and fruitful cooperation between the countries of the region.

Normalisation of our relations with our brother Kingdom of Morocco is the result of a sincere and correct application of the Taef agreement and strict observation of the universal principles of peaceful coexistence.

Armed with our faith in ALLAH and strong in our support of our working masses, we will never abandon the path of National

Salvation which we have chosen and which our people have widely approved. Certainly the road is a long one and strewn with many obstacles, but we must persevere and show evidence of maximum sacrifice to bring our country forward from its under-development.

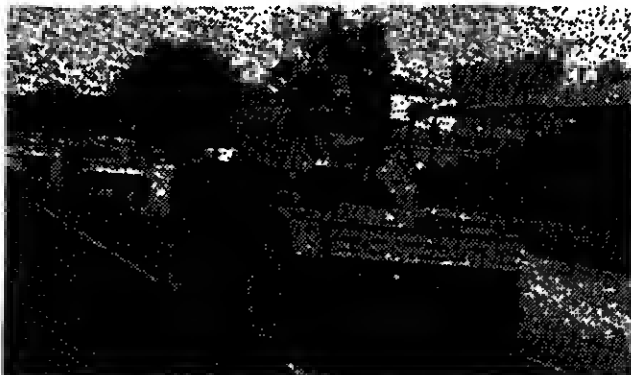
Our society must henceforth be rid of negative and irresponsible attitudes, such as wastefulness, idleness and prevarication.

We are convinced that by inspiring ourselves with our Islamic faith and relying first on our own efforts, we will manage to achieve other successes and go on to new victories.

On parade for National Salvation Day



The Gendarmerie



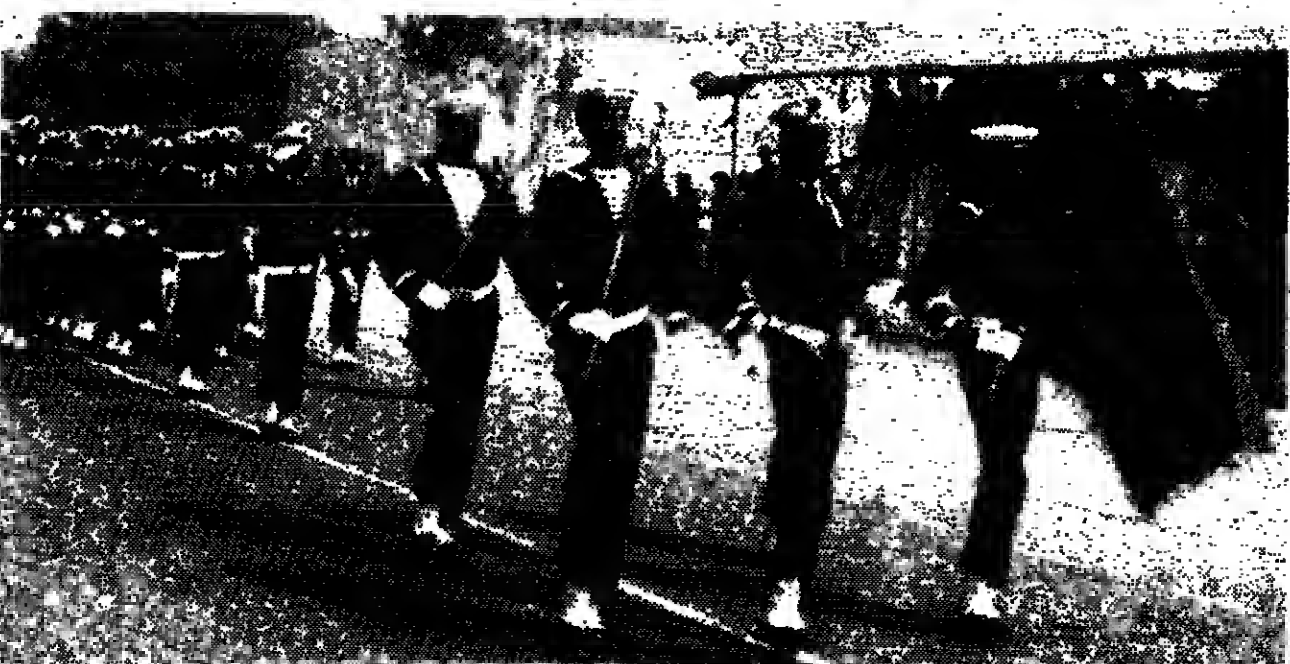
The Army



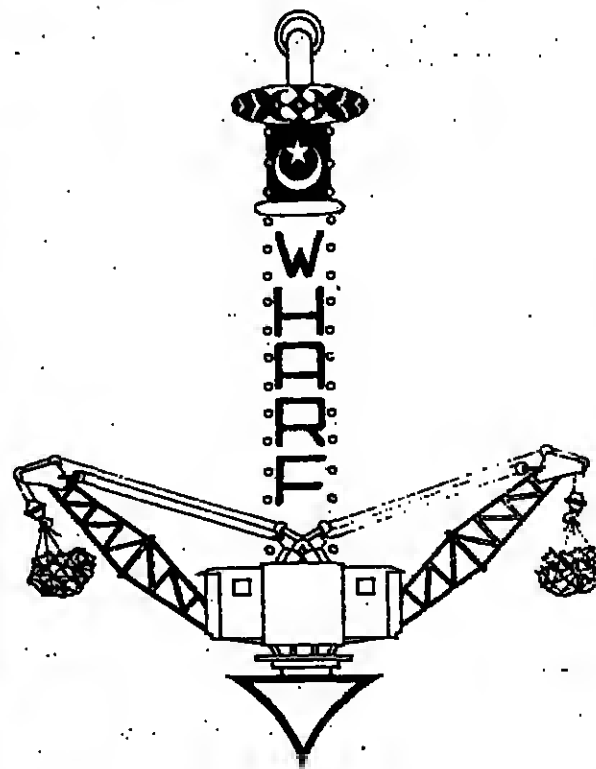
The Para-Commandos



The National Guard



The Navy



Maritime Establishment and Project for a Deep Water Port IN NOUAKCHOTT

Created to meet the import and export requirements of our country and therefore reducing its economic dependence vis-à-vis foreign countries, the task of the wharf in Nouakchott was to unload 50,000 tons annually, with this figure capable of being increased to 100,000 tons by the strengthening of existing equipment.

In 1968 the first extension of the Wharf took place for an investment of 83,081,704 UM from the EDF; the second took place in 1975 for an amount of 84,401,137 UM from the CIO and the last was to become a reality in 1981 with the construction of the cement-manufacturing docking wharf. This construction cost the Cement Company of Mauritania a sum of 12 million Oguiyas.

After this last extension, the annual unloading capacity of the Wharf is 450,000 tons.

In 1982, 325,442 tons were unloaded, of which around 94,336 tons of cement is the largest figure ever achieved since the building of the Wharf.

E.D.F.: European Development Fund

C.I.O.: Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest (Industrial Credit of the West) (France).

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in Mauritania



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Société d'Economie Mixte
au capital
de 9.059.500.000 UM
B.P. 42 Nouadhibou
Tél: 100 Télex: 426 MTN

RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE
MAURITANIE



A GIANT PROJECT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED RIGHT ON SCHEDULE

GUELBS DEBUT AT EL-RHEIN - JULY 12, 1984

Iron Ore — the 'motor' driving the industrial development of Mauritania for the past 20 years

by Rupert Bibra

The Iron Ore industry is controlled by SNIM S.E.M., a company that sprang from a government parastatal SNIM was formed on 27th July 1972 as a wholly owned government corporation to further develop the rich ores of Kedia. It in turn took over the foreign owned Company MIFERMA (Soc. des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie) in 1974 — MIFERMA was nationalised because 79% of its 'added value' profit was being transferred out of Mauritania and the iron ore industry, already 11 years old, was due for indigenization. The owners of MIFERMA were not too upset and remain in the front rank of importers of Mauritanian ore — France, Italy, the UK, West Germany...

When it was seen that Kedia resources would be quickly exhausted partners were sought, to back the GUELBS project with its almost infinite reserve of 'workable' ores (5 to 6 billion tons). The ores of the El-Rhein and Oum Arwagan Guelbs for

In 1979, the World Bank was expecting this first phase to cost 444 million US current \$, but thanks to rigorous management of the project at its different stages (engineering, procurement and erection) and the setting of all the necessary conditions for a real and efficient international competition (tenders), SNIM has succeeded in bringing the cost of the project down to less than 350 million US current \$. It should be noted that this was achieved in spite of an actual inflation rate much higher than that taken into account in the World Bank appraisal.

The project proceeded according to plan, over 100 contracts were duly completed by July '84 — first orders were placed 1st July, 1979 and SNIM S.E.M. was on schedule for the first Guelbs production, inaugurated on 12th July, 1984, the culmination of a project that was first discussed as far back as 1967.

SNIM S.E.M. at Nouadhibou is a stronger company now than before the world recession and the disruptive Polisario raids in 1977 and 1978; more Mauritaniaized (90% of wages/salaries are paid to Mauritians — the expatriate complement has been cut to the bone without commitment loss of efficiency), tougher and more market orientated. The 60,000 SNIM S.E.M. employees are directed at iron ore and its export, but indigenous steel production is also growing. The iron furnace and rolling mill at Nouadhibou are saving imports and creating a useful export income from steel reinforcing rods sold particularly to Senegal (CEAO duty free) and to Mali and Ivory Coast.

SNIM S.E.M. has been relieved of the embarrassment of the El-Rhein Guelb

ments of the Akjoujt copper mine debts (SOMIMA), but still keeps its long view interest in copper, gypsum, explosives and oil products production — particularly for research. The phosphates of Bouf in southern Mauritania — 130 million tons — are ready for development and BRGM (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières) of France has reported favourably.

The Guelbs

Below is a picture of a black topped quartzite hill, a 'GUELBS'. These hills can be over 675 meters tall and are composed of 35% to 42% iron ores — magnetic quartzites. At least six billion tons in the Tiris area (West, North and East), stretching out in the desert to the North-East of Zouerate*. The first of these hills of iron ore-bearing rock — and consequently resistant to erosion — to be brought into production will be El-Rhein (490 meters). The rate of production from start-up in July 1984 will be 6 million tons a year. By 1991 this can be 15 million tons (in tandem with Oum Arwagan*, start-up set for 1989) all by open cast mining. The Guelbs iron ore-bearing rock will be treated before being sent to Nouadhibou's Port Minéralier for export.

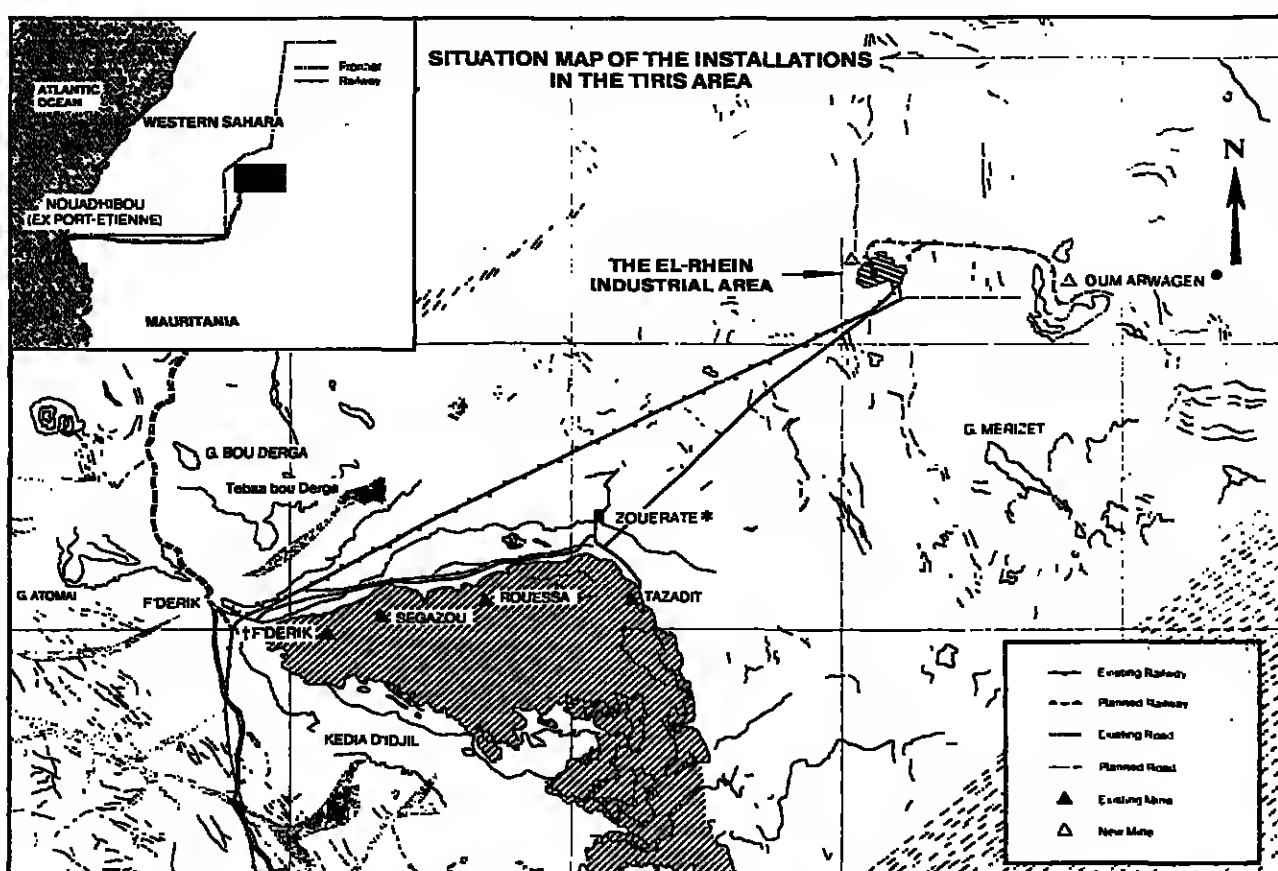
Three groups of GUELBS that were looked at before El-Rhein and Oum Arwagan were chosen as the most suitable for the initial phase:

a) The western group to the North and West of F'Derik — Atomai (675m), Tintekrat El-Beida, Bou Derga and El Ajoujt — from 5 to 25 km distant and representing 980 million tons of ore.

b) The eastern group lying to the North East of Zouerate 20-30 km distant — El-Rhein, Oum Arwagan and Merizet — represents 500 million tons of ungraded ores; El-Rhein has 285 million tons and was chosen first.

c) The Northern group includes Guelbs Lehdid (the word lehdid means iron in Arabic) which has been renowned since the middle ages and has the biggest reserves of all. Added together, there are certainly over 6 billion tons of these Guelbs quartzites and iron oxide ores, more or less martitized to be exploited in the Tiris rectangle (125 km square with the El-Rhein Guelbs roughly in the middle) quite apart from the usable iron ore still left in the Kedia massif. The whole Tiris iron ore-bearing rock area is inside Mauritania's frontiers.

American and European tests in the mid-Seventies



showed that Guelbs ore is good. The Zouerate pilot plant supplied samples of Guelbs concentrates to France, Belgium, the UK, Spain, West Germany and Japan with excellent results. The tests were exhaustive, over 30,000 tons of Guelbs ore have been treated by the pilot plant. Guelbs iron ore shipped from Nouadhibou should secure the same prices as Kedia iron ore — \$19.82 a

MAJOR CUSTOMERS	
France, Italy, Belgium and the UK are Mauritania's major customers for iron ore	
1978	1979
France — 2.20 MT	France — 3.09 MT
Italy — 1.45 MT	Italy — 1.44 MT
UK — .88 MT	Belgium — 1.21 MT
Belgium — .51 MT	

tonne in 1982. Now that the USA, Japan and West Europe seem to be pulling out of recession, demand and price should move ahead too. Kedia ore was always profitable for SNIM/SNIM S.E.M.; even in 1982 when sales slipped to 7.65 million tons, SNIM S.E.M. made a handsome profit — nearly double 1980's \$10 million, when 8.7 million tons (MT) were shipped. Austerity measures, taken in time, saved SNIM S.E.M. from going into loss in 1982, although sales per month dipped below 300,000 tons in one month, and real capacity for 1982 was estimated at 12 MT. Guelbs iron ore will come on sale by September 1984 and should reach export sales of 14 to 15 MT by 1990, when Kedia annual iron ore production will be down to 2 or 3 MT from just the Tezadit VI and Segazou mines.

The iron ores of Kedia have been mined since 1963 and the single track railway line from Nouadhibou to Zouerate via Choum and F'Derik was built specifically to export the richest (63% Fe — 64% Fe) ores via Nouadhibou's Port Minéralier — again specially built for Kedia ores, just like the mining town of Zouerate. By 1991 the mines of the Kedia will all be exhausted except for Tazadit VI and Segazou — Rouessa, F'Derik, Tazadit I and V will all be closed down.

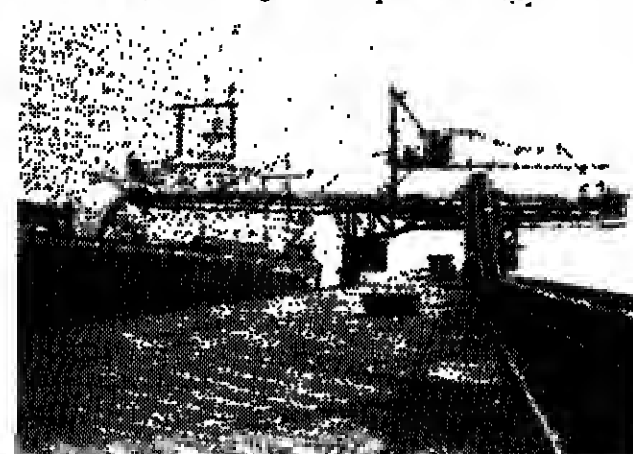
The Railway
The 'Port Minéralier' and the 400 mile railway line were built to export the rich iron ores of Kedia d'Ijil; now a spur line 40 km long has been built North Eastward to reach the El-Rhein Guelbs. Obviously this spur line will be extended into the desert as other NE group Guelbs are brought into production. The distance by

the world industrial economy is coming at just the right time for Mauritania. There is already the capacity to increase sales back to over 12 MT per annum although projections do not envisage exports on this scale before 1990.

The El-Rhein Plant

The first train full of Guelbs concentrates will pull out from the El-Rhein loading station in September, 1984. The official opening of the El-Rhein plant took place on 12th July, 1984. At the time, the stockpile of iron ore ready for processing was well over 4 MT.

The plant itself lies close under the Eastern side of El-Rhein and 10/12 km from the second Guelbs, Oum Arwagan*.



When both Guelbs are in full production in 1991, 66 million tons of Guelbs will have to be dug away annually in order to yield 33 million tons of Guelbs ores for the primary crusher and from which the plant will produce 15 million tons of concentrates.

The sorted ore is carried down from the mine head in the enormous 80 ton capacity trucks and they tip the ore into the primary crusher, where it is ground down from sizeable rocks to 300 mm 'stones'. The noise made by the primary crusher is bell-like, it uses 600 kw to produce its 3,900 tons per hour of crushed ores. From its base, the conveyor belts take the 'stoop' to a stockyard with a capacity of 480,000 tons (8 stock piles of 60,000 tons each). There are 4 qualities of ore and an automatic sampling tower allows accurate control of all the mine's production.

From the stockyard, two bucket wheel diggers ('reclaimers') pour the ore on to conveyor belts — leading to the Aerofall Mill. Each of the 2 Aerofalls is a large unit, 10.59 meters in diameter by 2.56 meters wide, and consumes enormous quantities of electricity in order to grind down the ore by a dry semi-autogenous process. The Aerofalls, mounted side by side, dictated that the power station needed a capacity of 56 megawatts (4 turbines 14 mw each) to feed the entire El-Rhein plant and these rotating monsters have an output of 800 to 1,800 tons per hour. The dry system of passing the ores through the grinding, screening, magnetic separation and remilling processor, raises the ore content from its initial 37.42% Fe to 52.53% Fe and so to a final concentrate of 65.7% Fe (1600 Micron size) for the GMAF quality and of 65% Fe (300 Micron size) for the GFM grade.



President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidallah inaugurating the Guelbs project.

Phase One and Two were the most interesting and the overall development cost for these was below \$400 million. In July 1978, SNIM S.E.M. was formed; 71% of the shares were still held by the government but the remaining 29% was sold off to:

The Arab Mining Company
The Islamic Development Bank
The Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co.
Le Bureau de Recherches et de Participation Minières (MAROC)
The State Organisation for Minerals (IRAQ)

The equity capital was set at over 9 billion Ouguiyas (at the fixed rate of 45.5 Ouguiyas to the US Dollar) and 5 foreigners were admitted to the controlling Conseil d'Administration consisting of 12 members. The Ministry of Industrialization and of Mining is the overall controlling administration.

Twelve international organisations are co-financing the GUELBS project:

- \$65 million — Saudi Fund for Development;
- \$60 million — World Bank;
- \$50 million — Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France) (\$30 million) with Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (\$20 million between them);
- \$45 million — Kuwait Fund of Arab Economic Development;
- \$35 million — Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development;
- \$30 million — Banque Européenne d'Investissements;
- \$20 million — Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development;
- \$16 million — Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan);
- \$12 million — Banque Africaine de Développement (African Development Bank);
- \$5 million — OPEC Special Fund.

\$338 million in all for a project initially estimated at \$485 million. SNIM — S.E.M. shareholders have provided the remaining financial backing necessary for the first phase.



Left to right: Dr. Mohamed Imadi, Director of AFESD (wearing hat) Mr. Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, Director-General of SNIM and Mr. Diabira Maarouta, Minister of Industry and Mines. At the Guelbs inauguration 12th July, 1984

EXPORTS OF MAURITANIAN IRON ORE

1977	8.4 MT	1980	8.7 MT
1978	6.5 MT*	1981	8.9 MT
1979	9.3 MT†	1982	7.6 MT

Notes: * By December 1978 SNIM S.E.M. held over 1.33 MT of iron ore stock at Nouadhibou, UP almost 1 MT on the beginning of 1978. In 1978, 7.43 MT of iron ore was brought down from Zouerate — 92,804 rail wagon loads.

Loans

Mauritania started repayments on its GUELBS loans in April last year, but repayments do not become onerous before Guelbs ore production should have reached 6 MT per annum in 1985. Repayments then should run at \$35 million a year. The revival in



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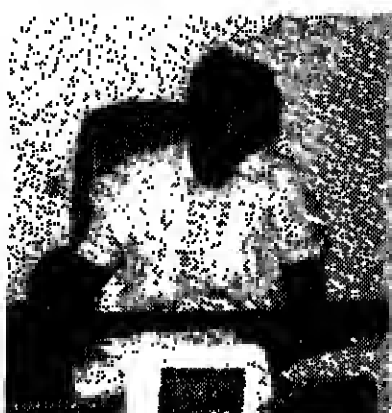
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Managing Director

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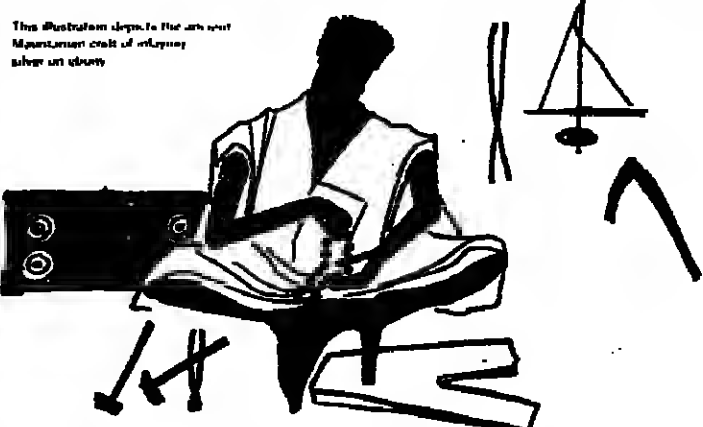
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The illustration depicts the ancient
Mauritanian craft of silp
when an stone



République Islamique de Mauritanie

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

MAURITANIA

**The VIth Anniversary of the Military
Coming to Power in Mauritania**

GUELBI IRON ORE START UP AT EL-RHEIN RIGHT ON SCHEDULE

Mauritania today has one of the largest sources for the replacement of ore bodies that have been exhausted.

The first phase of the Guelbi project, which has just been inaugurated, will permit an increase in the company's productive capacity to 15 million tons per annum, 6 million tons of which come from the Guelbi and 9 million from Kédia.

During the second phase, which will start up in 1995, when the Kédia reserves of crude high-content ore have been exhausted, it will be possible to maintain this production rate of 15 million tons per annum.

Major construction works have made it possible for us to achieve these results, including, in particular:

— The establishment of repair and maintenance facilities and discharge infrastructures at the free port of Nouadhibou.

— The building of a railway station at Guelbi El Rhein and a 37 km long railway on the feeder route linking this station with F'Derik.

— The building of 523 low-rent dwellings in Zouerate and a workshop unit and offices at Guelbi El Rhein.

— Construction of an electric power plant equipped with 4 semi-rapid units with a power of 14 megawatts each, at El Rhein.

This power plant, which operates on heavy fuel, will allow a reduction in the cost of the power used.

The exploitation of a surface

deposit allowing the supply of 14 million tons per annum from El Rhein.

The development of this deposit dates from the beginning of January 1982 and is aimed at supplying large quantities of crude magnetic ore to the enrichment factory. The depth of drillings in this deposit will reach 30 metres below sea level, that is 350 metres below the level of the neighboring valleys.

— Construction of an enrichment processing capacity of 14 million tons with a view to producing 6 million tons of concentrated crude ore per annum.

This factory, which is among the most modern in the world, has benefited from the most recent technological advances.

In particular, it is equipped with a central remote control-room equipped with colour screens allowing the operation and supervision of all the installations, thanks to 22 highly-developed mini-computers.

There can be no doubt that these developments have been carried out successfully and has proved to be highly beneficial to SNIM, which is now part of the limited club of mining companies of international competence in the management and administration of large-scale industrial projects.

SNIM has thus successfully accepted the challenge posed by the completion of this complex within the deadlines set

down and in accordance with the technical norms and financial conditions contained in the forecasts.

SNIM, the National Industrial and Mining Corporation of Mauritania, thus provided evidence of its competence in management and its ability to honour its commitments in time, extensively due to the accuracy of its work plan.

Speaking in the name of the Arab shareholders on the day of the inauguration of the first phase of the Guelbi project on 12 July 1984, Doctor Mohamed Imadi, Director of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, stated that Mauritania had placed its national resources in the service of its people's well-being. The carrying out of the Guelbi project, he added, is the fruit of a policy which is based on the noble principle of "relying on one-

self" and the sincere wish of the Mauritanian leaders to ensure the progress and development of their country.

This project, Mr. Mohamed E. Imadi went on to say, proved that the national leadership had understood that development is not limited to the carrying out of socio-economic projects, but must also be aimed at the training of men called upon to direct and manage these development projects. The Guelbi project was concrete expression of the cooperation and complementarity of the Arab world.

On this subject, the Director of AFESD guaranteed that Arab capital will continue to be available for development projects in Mauritania, which opens the way to happy prospects for the financing of future projects, particularly phosphates.

PRESENT SITUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL IRON ORE MARKET

The iron ore market has been quite distorted because of the readjustments being experienced by the iron and steel industries, particularly in EUROPE. The majority of our customers are concentrated there and we have found that the demand for iron ore is less than the supply. As from 1984, we are expecting a recovery, especially with regard to our own customers. It is forecast that between now and 1990 the

demand will exceed supply. This is the general situation of the iron ore market, though within this general situation certain producers are more fortunate than others, because of the quality of ore they sell; as a result of their geographic location in relation to the customer; or because of the physical-chemical characteristics of the product they sell. SNIM is in quite a good, if not privileged, position in the sense that we are very close to

Europe (a maximum of 7 days from any port). We have a very rich ore from a less rich mineral and from 1984 we will sell magnetic ore — we therefore have a range of products to meet the requirements of all EUROPEAN importers.

started in order to define the volume of the deposit; its physical-chemical characteristics, finding an enrichment process and ascertaining the economic factors determining the profitability of this deposit.

Taziat

There is a deposit in the area of Taziat which probably exceeds a billion tons. It is a deposit which SNIM is in the process of examining with a view to determining a method of exploitation and enrichment of this ore, since the Taziat ore is not as rich as that of Kédia. SNIM must therefore decide on this enrichment method in the same manner that it found one for the GUELBI. Geological research has already

Financial Position of SNIM

SNIM is proceeding well financially. In 1981 it had a very large cash-flow, despite the reduction in tonnage exported in '83 and particularly in view of the increased cost of various foreign loans which it has repaid. Thanks to an austerity programme and strict management, cash-flow was in surplus and the result almost in balance.



Mr. Hamadi Ould Hamadi Finance Director of S.N.I.M.

As always, we continue to expect the assistance and cooperation of our partners, with a view to obtaining better value from Mauritania's resources and to have an increasing and more significant economic and financial result, so that this cooperation will always be successful both for them and ourselves. We have provided evidence of this. We have the ability to ensure that this cooperation continues to be beneficial, we have quality deposits, a strategic situation with regard to production and particularly with regard to men capable of effectively managing this production. For our clients, we will of course, continue to commit ourselves to doing everything possible to meet their needs. We have a range of products which can satisfy all requirements and we are now carrying through the Guelbi project, which will ensure the capacity to supply our clients until the year 2005.

The recent start-up production by the majority of industrial units, the future of which was already committed (oil refinery, sugar centre, various fish factories) justifies a posteriori this option.

However, the big infrastructure projects started before 1978 have been continued (Nouakchott Port, Nouakchott-Néma Road). The main investments have involved the productive sectors (mines, fishing, other industries). Investment increased by around 20% in 1982 to reach 35% of GDP.

The continuation of economic and financial recovery will be pursued in 1984 by new investments where there is no doubt concerning profitability, particularly in the fishing sector. This could accelerate and facilitate the recovery of public finances and balance of payments.

The effort made at the Finance Department level will be directed basically towards improving the functioning and efficiency of the receipts and collection departments. This will permit expanding receipts and reduce fraud and tax evasion, which had both reached an alarming level in recent years.

Cuts in public expenditure below the present level seems quite unrealistic, but savings will be sought whenever possible.

However, reduction in, and even elimination of, the budgetary deficit within the near future cannot be achieved without a consolidation of the foreign debt, the rescheduling of which will be negotiated in the very near future. Mauritania's record in this area is quite justifiable and the credibility which the country enjoys abroad, as well as the strictness of its financial management domestically, constitute additional elements of confidence in working towards a successful outcome to these negotiations.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF MAURITANIA

Mauritanian public finance, in common with other countries of former French-speaking Africa, is based on the Decree of 30 December 1912 concerning financial regulations for the colonies, updated in 1953.

On tax matters, Resolution No. 6 of 23 December 1957 constitutes the source and basis of Mauritanian Tax Law, which is similar to that existing in France before the big 1948 reform. In particular, this tax system includes the old French direct taxes commonly called the "four old ones": movable property tax, land, professional and licence taxes.

To this was added a capitation tax (the minimum tax), a sort of lump-sum tax on income which, therefore, did not take account of the tax-paying ability of taxpayers. Finally, so-called "modern" taxes linked to trade and industrial activities starting in the country were instituted. Besides "port" charges (import and export), turnover tax and other specific or "ad valorem" taxes.

I. — Reduction of the Budgetary Deficit

With regard to expenses: The thrust has been towards cuts in appropriations and respect for them once they are carried out ...

For 1983, appropriations have not only been determined by a renewal of last year's figures, but above all after the elimination of expenditure which is not strictly necessary. The only increases made relate to planned staff training and debt servicing.

The cause of this increase, which is, moreover, 5% down in comparison to the 1982 budget, has not been linked to present management, but constitutes one of the consequences of the heavy burden of the inheritance from past management.

Such a result confirms the extent of the austerity effort being made when we realise that, up to 1978, the rate of increase of expenditure was between 15 and 20% each year.

This austerity policy will not only be maintained but will be more strongly applied by better allocation of resources and effective management of financial systems. This policy has already permitted a restoration of a positive savings level since 1981 (around 3%) and a 50% reduction in the budgetary deficit since 1978.

With regard to receipts: Many steps have been taken, but the results are less than forecast.

The main task at present of the Finance Department is to provide the management of taxable income and tax collection in order to permit the State to achieve its objectives for a budgetary balance in 1990.

In 1982 a new general tax code was promulgated, as well as a new customs tariff.

The year 1983 will see the application of measures directed towards an improved assessment of taxable income and towards providing better collection of the same by strengthening the tax services and reactivating the activities of the General Finance Inspectorate.

It is during this year that the latest measures concerning the landings of fish, caught in Mauritanian waters at Nouadhibou, may give considerable results by improved customs receipts through an effective monitoring of cargoes.

II. Reduction of foreign deficit

This will certainly result from a reduction in Government expenditures, as well as import restrictions on certain luxury products.

The fall in the price of iron resulting from a lowering of

demand, in turn resulting from the crisis in the Western iron and steel industry, risks making these effects inadequate for the purpose of significantly reducing this deficit. However, the export of fish, the price of which has been maintained at acceptable levels, gives rise to great hopes.

III. Strict selection of investments

The austerity preached at the level of public finance will in no way compromise the country's economic development. Its objective is rather to reduce waste and the style of living of the Government. It is aimed at a judicious use of available resources. Our very limited resources force the country to a very strict selection of projects and give priority to productive ones.

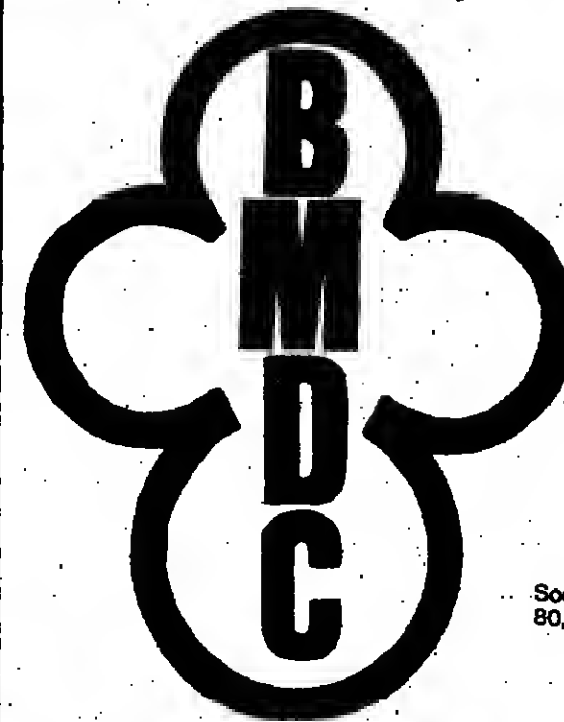
البنك الموريتاني للتنمية والتجارة

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DEVELOPPEMENT ET

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Société d'Economie Mixte d'Intérêt National au Capital de 80,000,000 d'Ouguiya — Etablissement bancaire agréé sous le no. 2 B—R.C. no. 81.

Siège Social: NOUAKCHOTT

B.P. 219 — Tél. 520-61 — 511-56 Telex 564 & 512 BADEC MNT

Agence: a Kaedi et a Nouadhibou

موريتانيا من الامم

S.M.C.P.

THE MAURITANIAN FISH MARKETING CORPORATION

A pillar on which the recovery in the Mauritanian Economy will be based

S.M.C.P. is a state corporation set up on June 5, 1984 in Nouadhibou, whose main objective is to centralise and market all Mauritanian production on international markets; production which had previously been exported by individual operators who in spite of their personal effort, failed to establish a presence in these markets. The role of S.M.C.P. is therefore not only to achieve marketing monopoly, but also to allow the Mauritanian people direct access to the consumer market. In addition, the new fishing policy of 1979 has led to a truly new fishing policy in Mauritania. Previously there had been a licensing system, which merely consisted of authorising foreign vessels to fish in our waters.



Mr. Mohamed Salim Ould Lakhal
Chairman of the Board of Directors of S.M.C.P.

The new policy is based on three objectives:

- 1) The creation of a Mauritanian national shipping business, whereby there will be ships flying the Mauritanian flag and belonging to Mauritanian operators.
- 2) The building of land-based factories providing an infrastructure just as important as freezer vessels at sea.
- 3) The establishment of companies jointly owned with foreign partners.

Today, practically all these objectives have been realised. In 1979 there were 600 foreign freezer vessels fishing in our waters, quite apart from pirate boats, and we had no means of protecting our waters.

This new fishing policy was established within the framework of the economic recovery initiated by the C.M.S.N. (Military Committee for National Salvation) and has led to the creation of Mauritanian shipowners.

Within this same framework, we began an assessment of the fishing sector, with a view to understanding it better and have gradually begun to improve the objectives which had been originally set. Previously Mauritanian shipowners and land-based factories existed but the impact was reduced because the most important growth effects occurred abroad, particularly in neighbouring ports. It was therefore necessary for us to proceed to a 2nd phase, which is, to some extent, a linking phase between the three objectives. We had boats at sea; factories on land and mixed economy companies; it was necessary to create a structural link between these three elements. To achieve this we adopted an unloading policy. That is to say, all production carried out in Mauritanian waters must be unloaded and stored, at least one week, in Nouadhibou. This allows centralisation of production; storage for a given time; co-ordination of activities and facilitates checks. In the past we had not succeeded in carrying out the necessary checks when boats fished and then proceeded to neighbouring ports to unload.

It was also necessary to make the factories profitable, because they had storage capacities which were not completely filled. It followed that freezer boats should deposit their production in Nouadhibou. In February 1983, when this decision was taken, all middlemen said, "No, it isn't possible, we cannot unload here, this port of Nouadhibou is not adequate, if we unload here prices will fall, etc." After one year we noticed that, compared with 1982, turnover increased threefold. Qualitative and quantitative checking was more effective and the effect on prices greater. In spite of a reduction in rates of export tax, budgetary receipts for the same year of 1983, compared with 1982, increased twofold, in spite of a considerable reduction in the tax on production, which went down from 18% to 10% for nationally registered boats. In spite of what people were saying at the time; that boats would lose time, and that it would be necessary to go to a better equipped port; it turned out that the unloading policy was a great success both for the Mauritanian State and for the individual operators. It also had another impact, since it forced the Mauritanian shipowners whose production, in practical terms, had been managed from abroad to now directly manage their own production. In effect there was a transfer of technology and a direct effect on management.

With regard to the unloading policy, foreign newspapers and media declared that Mauritania wouldn't last a month with it in force, but today we see that it is a complete success and a

wager which has been won.

This policy allowed us to obtain a better knowledge of the fishing sector and to identify the real problems which must be faced in the future. In this context, the Mauritanian Fish Marketing Corporation (S.M.C.P.) was set up.

So far as production is concerned, we have pursued the unloading policy. As to the problem of marketing, this remained linked with foreign middlemen who set the prices. These were elements which posed problems for the Mauritanian shipowners and each shipowner, taken individually, was forced to come to the dock with his boat, unload it, deal with his own marketing. It was necessary to try to centralise this marketing, to allow a Mauritanian supply to appear on the international market, as a single and co-ordinated source. S.M.C.P. now supplies Mauritanian production to the world market, which allows it to have a more significant negotiating capacity and to contribute to the price structure, which is quite important considering that price fluctuation sometimes changes from 1 to 5. For example, in 1982 there were very low prices which no longer allowed the shipping industry to be profitable and the question was asked, "What has happened?" Today we know the answer; we know that in 1979 when our fishing policy was established, we had become buyers of boats. At the same time the Koreans, who were more competitive than the Japanese, returned to zone 34 which covers Morocco, the Sahara and Senegal; the Japanese who were already there, wanted to

become importers of fish. They sold their boats to the Mauritanians and disposed of old production equipment and returned to the Japanese market as importers. The major Japanese importers themselves began to follow a policy of price increases in order to break them. At that time we had progressed and were obtaining very



Mr. Mohamed Lamine Chebih
Managing Director of S.M.C.P.

remunerative prices. As the Japanese consumer is very disciplined, there was a transfer of demand and a phenomenon of substitution followed. That is to say, in order to restore confidence to the Japanese consumer, so that he would buy the product again, stocks were sold at very low prices. This explains why, in 1982, prices were very low, the reason being that at the level of supply there was no regulatory body.

Today with such a body, one can always discuss the problem with the buyers, avoiding either very low or very high prices. We believe that this company will be able to contribute directly or indirectly to the formation of a pricing structure and the creation of a marketing policy. Previously there was a policy of one-upmanship: offers were made, with the best one making the sale. We do not seek that; we are looking for serious partners; we want to have a marketing policy; we want to eliminate middlemen. To achieve this it was necessary to have a regulatory body and this is why S.M.P.C. was established. The producer will be rid of the marketing problem, and will be more concerned with production. There is also another factor; prices given to the producer are decided by decree. We are obliged to pass on to the Mauritanian producer the best prices of the week, by deducting from it the fiscal duty, a commission which is an operating charge of around 1.5% (whereas abroad he used to pay between 3 and 7% marketing commission).

S.M.C.P. has a capital of 500 million UM. This is a considerable figure, which allows us to have substantial working capital and be able to buy the full production from the shipowners. We also had credit lines granted by the Central Bank which permits us to call upon credits if we have extended storage periods or other contingencies.

With regard to turnover, we are hoping next month to reach 4.5 billion UM but between now and 1985, when we will be at cruising speed, we hope that we will approach "le poisson de fond", at 7 million UM. To cover the total Mauritanian fish production, we are aiming at an objective of 14 billion UM.

We believe that with SNIM and its GUELBES project, which has just been inaugurated, our company will be the second pillar on which will be based the recovery of the Mauritanian economy and the realisation of the objectives established by the C.M.S.N. (Military Committee for National Salvation).



Lt. Colonel Soumane Silman
Member of the C.M.S.N. and Minister of Fisheries

After the changeover of 10 July, 1978, one of the first concerns of the Military Committee was recovery of the fishing sector. The Committee came into power aware that a major part of our economic future resides in our fishing wealth. A text adopted by the Military Committee in October 1979 provided a new legal framework within which Mauritanian fishing would henceforth operate. This document on the new fishing policy gives priority to artisanal fishing, in order to contribute effectively to food self-sufficiency for the country. Industrial fishing has not been forgotten, however far away it may seem. Even if the policy of licences in its old form has been banned, the new policy does encourage the creation of mixed companies between Mauritanians and foreigners in

order to integrate the fishing sector in the national economy.

However, the Military Committee for National Salvation has also inherited a difficult situation. To enable it to recover will be a long affair, inevitably accompanied by some errors and false steps as well as the successes.

Every Mauritanian has a duty to think about the problems of fishing in order to make his contribution to a successful recovery.

Let there be no mistake: fishing represents a decisive element today in the struggle undertaken by the country, under the direction of the Military Committee for National Salvation, to emerge from underdevelopment.

To contact S.M.C.P., you may temporarily use the address of:

B.C.M.

Central Bank of Mauritania

Telex: BCRIM 572 - RIM BANK 532 - POB 623 NOUAKCHOTT (NKC), MAURITANIA

SALIMAUREM

THE ARAB LIBYAN MAURITANIAN MARITIME RESOURCES COMPANY

An example of cooperation between Arab and African countries

The setting up of this Company put into concrete form the desire of two fraternal countries to strengthen their economic relations and the relations of fraternal cooperation with a view to realising "complementarity" between the two states, particularly in the area of development of fish resources.



D'Mohamed Cheif, Chairman of the Board of Directors of SALIMAUREM, former assistant Managing Director

The Company's object is the exploitation of maritime products in Mauritanian and international waters, for the purpose of:

- Strengthening fraternal links of cooperation between both countries;
- Contributing to Mauritania's economic and social development;
- Participating in and guaranteeing the supply of proteins to the peoples of both countries and the Arab and African peoples in general.

Its capital of 2.3 billion (milliards) ouguiyas belongs 50% to the Arab Libyan Foreign Investments Company (LAFICO) representing the JAMAHIRIA and 50% to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

It will be equipped with a large integrated factory and ship complex combining processing and storage at sea and on land, which will produce 22,000 tons/per annum of frozen fish in the cruising phase and will create 900 jobs in Mauritania with a financial return of 17% and an economic return of 44%. This programme will be completed in 1987.

The Company has bought an important industrial site in Nouadhibou. This site, an area of 60,000 m² located close to the Port, allows the production of fish paste and tinned fish.

But SALIMAUREM is also a test and should be an example of beneficial cooperation between the Arab and African peoples and between the peoples and countries of the Third World in general.

NOUADHIBOU—Bd. Médian—BP 75
Tel: 2241 Telex: 452 MIN MTN

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

THE FRIENDSHIP PORT OF NOUAKCHOTT

This port, with a capacity of 500,000 tons, will be made up of two parts:

- a) WORK AT SEA
- an access bridge 730m long and 13.5m wide
 - a docking quay of 585m which can receive 3 ships simultaneously with a capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 tons.
 - a jetty.

- b) LAND INSTALLATIONS:
- 2 buildings, one for the Port Administration and the other for the Police and Customs;
 - A garage
 - An infirmary and a rest room for workers
 - 50,000 m² of tarred raised areas for the storage of products in the open air
 - Lighthouse: this is the highest part of the Port.

CONCLUSIONS
The putting into service of the Friendship Port, planned for 1987, will allow Mauritania to not only unload all its imports, but also, and above all, will give the land-locked countries of the sub-region access to the sea.



Captain Kebe Abdoulaye Hachim
Managing Director of the Maritime
Establishment of Nouakchott
and of the Friendship Port

TEL: 514-53, 516-15 — B.P. 267
TELEX 538 MTN

This illustration depicts the ancient Mauritanian craft of making Nouakchott on a boat.



République Islamique de Mauritanie

جمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

MAURITANIA

The VIth Anniversary of the Military
Coming to Power in Mauritania

MAURITANIA ON ROAD TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Emphasis on development of the rural sector

Through his legendary calm and wisdom, his royal, proud and imposing bearing, President Khouna Haidallah recalls one of those fierce warriors of the desert. He extricated Mauritania from the war in the Sahara and, with his team, was able to found and augment the members of the CMSN ("Comité Militaire pour le Salut National" — "Military Committee for National Safety"), a plan for economic recovery which permitted a reform of public finances and a reduction of his country's budget deficit by almost half.

The Mauritanian economy was based on mining resources which represent around 80% of its export sales. The economic recovery plan fixed as its priority the development of the rural sector, fishing, small and medium enterprises, and has also planned a rescheduling of the foreign debt, the percentage of which in relation to exports has been stabilised at the present time at around 33%.

In spite of a deterioration of the trade balance, the balancing of accounts has recovered as a result of monetary capital contributions and transfers without involving other parties. A plan for financial recovery was established a few years ago with technical assistance from France. Mauritania, which benefits from very large foreign aid coming from the Arab countries and the OPEC countries, appears to be committed to the road of economic recovery and its policy of reform should restore confidence to investors.

Agriculture
The arid nature of the soil and climatic conditions constitute a serious handicap for the development of agriculture: 92% of the land is in fact sandy and permeable, or shingly and sterile. Cultivated areas are of the order of 210,000 hectares, 110,000 ha. of which are in the eastern part of the country, 40,000 ha. of diéri (river crops) and 60,000 ha. of walo (subsistence crops). The Government has established development of the agricultural sector as a priority objective, which up to now had been neglected, and the country is suffering from a chronic food deficit, aggravated by years of drought.

Mines
SNIM (Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière — The National Industrial and Mining Corporation), established in 1972, is responsible for the search for and processing of mining resources. Its department of geologists and technicians is cooperating with various partners (including the BRGM) in a search for copper in the region of Diaguiki, and phosphates in the regions of Aleg, Boghé and Kaédi. In 1978 SNIM became a mixed economy company with a capital of more than 9 billion UM (ouguiya), of which the State is the majority holder with 51%. SNIM's major

objective was to make operational a new iron mine in "Guelbs Rhein" which has replaced present workings which are almost exhausted. Reserves are estimated at more than 2 billion tons of ore with a 37 to 40% content. The putting into operation of the small d'Azouzale deposits (10 million tons) and Seyela (8 million tons) is part of the Guelbs project. Cumulative production should reach 14 million tons.

SNIM is also exploiting the gypsum reserves of Sekka de N'Drahamcha (estimated reserves of 4 billion tons, with an ore of more than 90% of calcium sulphate hydrate). Other mining resources exist in Mauritania, such as:

Sea Salt, where studies are under way with a view to exploitation of the salt marshes located south of Nouakchott (extraction capacity estimated at 20,000 tons per annum).

Phosphate, deposits of which have been explored in the Aleg-Kaédi region by a consortium including SNIM (50%), BRGM (25%) and the Rumanian company Geomin (25%).

Oil, the search for oil, which began in 1960, has covered three different basins: the Atlantic basin (11 borings, 8 of which have proved positive); the Tindouf and Taoudeni basin (2 borings, of which one suggests gas; in the open sea at Nouadhibou, where the Hispanoil-Petroleum-Esso-Agiq consortium has carried out tests. A modern refinery with a capacity of 1 million tons/year of refined oil has been built in Nouadhibou and is in the testing stage at the present time.

Foreign Trade
The economic crisis which has affected earnings from exports of iron ore, as well as the rise in costs of imports, have hit the trade balance very hard. For years the trade balance has been recording an increasing deficit. Iron exports, which have fallen in tonnage and value because of the world crisis in the iron and steel industry are in the process of recovering, and recorded a net increase in 1982 as well as during 1983.

Industry
There are few processing industries in Mauritania, and the Government is trying to encourage and develop the fishing industry. A new investment code was promulgated in 1979 and the right of transfer of capital and earnings is guaranteed to foreign investors. Two projects of SAMIA (Mauritano-Koweïtienne-Arab Metallurgical Industries Corporation) are being examined: — the creation of a copper complex in Nouakchott (capacity — 30,000 tons a year), a refinery for precious metals and a production unit for sulphuric acid, — the creation of an iron and steel complex in Nouadhibou (capacity

— 2 million tons) for ore-based pellets coming from the Guelbs in the Zouérate region.

Mauritania has enormous reserves of fish, and below is information on present exploitation of this sector:

a) Pelagic fish (surface fish): 700 to 800 thousand tons (Information representing stock of which withdrawals are allowable).

b) Demersal fish (benthic or bottom-dwelling — Cephalopoda) — 150,000 to 180,000 tons.

c) Specialised fish (tuna, lobsters, shrimp, etc.): 150,000 tons.

Total production is close to 1 million tons a year. Fishing licences have been withdrawn for bottom-dwelling fish. Previously foreign boats came to fish and went off again without any control; now, and following a decision of the CMSN in 1979 (the 2nd phase), all products must be unloaded and marketed from Mauritanian ports. The problem of monitoring waters still remains, and we must find adequate means to improve the situation. In order to avoid competition between



Unloading packaged produce

nationals and regular sea farmers, licences may again be issued only for specialised fish and pelagic fish. In 1982 we had a storage

capacity of 8,000 tons, but in August 1983 this capacity reached 22,000 tons (several companies are installing cold-storage

In spite of the difficult economic situation and the heavy heritage of the old regime, the present financial situation in Mauritania is good, in addition to a very clear recovery of the banking system of Mauritania since August 1982.

Mr. Salim Ould Lakhel
Assistant Governor
Central Bank of Mauritania
Telex: BCRM 572 — RIM BANK 532 — POB 623
NOUAKCHOTT (NKC), MAURITANIA

Dieng Boubou Farba
Governor
Telex: BCRM 572 — RIM BANK 532 — POB 623
NOUAKCHOTT (NKC), MAURITANIA

BASIC FACTS

AREA
1,030,700 sq. km. (398,000 sq. miles).
POPULATION
1.68 million. (1981)
MAIN CITIES
Nouakchott (Capital); Nouadhibou; Kaédi; Zouerate.
GNP PER CAPITA
US\$320 (1979)
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
Both Arabic and French are official Languages.
MAIN EXPORTS
Iron ore; copper ore; salted and dried fish; gum arabic.
MAIN IMPORTS
Electrical machinery mechanical equipment; transport equipment; iron and steel products; fuel oil; cereals foodstuffs.
CURRENCY
Ouguiya
THE LAND
Mauritania has on its west the Atlantic and on its east Mali. It has a 414 mile (666 km) long coastline from Cap Blanc in the north to the mouth of the Senegal river in the south. The river forms half of its southern boundary. The seasonal floods make this the most fertile part of the country and there are many prosperous towns all along it. Moving north, there is a broad belt of Sahelian or steppe country whose upper edge is a line drawn

from Nouakchott in the west to Nema in the east. It is called Sahel or "coast" because it borders the Sahara desert. Wild life and livestock flourish here. North of this, almost three-fourths of the country is desert, the worst being al-Jauf or The Empty, in the north-east. The Moors, of Arab-Berber stock, form 80 per cent of the population. The Negroes live in the south and of them the Tukulors live in the Senegal valley or south-west, and the Soninke in the south-east.
LIVESTOCK
Livestock rearing is practised all over the Sahel and there were in 1979 1.6 million cattle, 8.4 million sheep and goats and 720,000 camels.
AGRICULTURE
The main crop is millet of which 35,000 tons was produced in 1979. Date production amounted to 14,000 tons.
EDUCATION
Mauritania is a great centre of Islamic education for all this region. In 1976, there were 82,408 students in primary schools and 11,957 in secondary. In 1975, there were 1,591 students in technical schools.
HEALTH
Nina hospitals with 567 beds were functioning in 1976. Besides, there were 71 doctors, 4 dentists, 5 pharmacists and 20 midwives.

S.M.A.I.P.
MAURITANIAN SHIPOWNERS
AND FISHING INDUSTRY COMPANY

A Public Limited Liability Company with a capital of 30 million U.M., fully paid-up, it is a 100% Mauritanian initiative.

It operates two freezer boats. After it was set up in May 1980, it was to operate two boats under charter.

In its initial programme SMAIP was to buy five freezers.

In 1983 SMAIP produced 1785 tons of fish which were marketed as follows:

1026 tons to JAPAN

576 tons to EUROPE

The remainder to Africa:
IVORY COAST, NIGERIA, KENYA

Mr. Bechir Ould ABEIDI
Managing Director
SMAIP

NOUADHIDOU — MAURITANIA
BP 290
Tel.: 2231

صكنا من الزملا

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 25-26, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Unlikely to Cut Deficit
By Pushing Rapid Growth

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 1984 election campaign has polarized the Republican and Democratic parties on economic policy. The Republicans, in their platform, have declared their opposition to "any attempts to increase taxes, which would harm the recovery and reverse the trend to restoring control of the economy to individual Americans."

"The U.S. is now encumbered with a structural, not a cyclical, deficit."

Traditional American cynicism holds that party platforms are things to run on but have nothing to do with what presidents do after they are elected. However, President Ronald Reagan has been essentially faithful to his party's 1980 platform, and there is no reason to assume that, if re-elected, he would walk away from the 1984 platform, especially since it is so close to his own views.

FURTHER, the excessive demand on domestic savings would drive interest rates higher, jeopardizing the recovery. Higher rates also increase the danger of instability abroad, both because of what climbing interest rates would mean for heavily burdened foreign debtors and what a slump in the United States and other industrial countries would mean for Third World countries.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Aug. 24, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	U.K.	Canada	Spain	Sweden	Netherlands	Belgium	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
Amsterdam	3.2275	4.241	112.77	36.72	8.1822	5.992	135.53	104.04	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Brussels	3.2275	4.241	112.77	36.72	8.1822	5.992	135.53	104.04	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Milan	1.7750	2.2275	69.15	20.58	5.992	135.53	104.04	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	16.53
Paris	4.241	112.77	36.72	8.1822	5.992	135.53	104.04	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	16.53
London	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Frankfurt	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Geneva	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Zurich	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Stockholm	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
Oslo	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53
London	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53	1.353	16.53

Interest Rates

Aug. 24

	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	30 Year
10% - 11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11% - 12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
12% - 13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
13% - 14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14% - 15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
15% - 16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
16% - 17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
17% - 18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
18% - 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
19% - 20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Asian Dollar Rates

Aug. 24

	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	30 Year
10% - 11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11% - 12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
12% - 13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
13% - 14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14% - 15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
15% - 16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
16% - 17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
17% - 18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
18% - 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
19% - 20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Key Money Rates

Aug. 24

	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	30 Year
10% - 11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11% - 12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
12% - 13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
13% - 14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14% - 15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
15% - 16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
16% - 17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
17% - 18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
18% - 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
19% - 20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Gold Prices

Aug. 24

	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	30 Year
10% - 11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
11% - 12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
12% - 13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
13% - 14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14% - 15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
15% - 16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
16% - 17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
17% - 18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
18% - 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
19% - 20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Market Closings

Financial markets in Britain and Hong Kong will be closed Monday for a holiday.

Board Discusses
FCA Case

Collateral Seen As Sufficient

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Financial Corp. of America has up to \$13 billion in mortgages, securities and other assets to pledge against any loans needed from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco or the Federal Reserve Bank, according to an analyst.

But directors of the bank board's San Francisco district, who met Thursday afternoon in a closed session, had more than potential collateral to consider in deciding how much money could be made available for the troubled holding company's savings and loan subsidiary to borrow if it is needed, said the analyst, Jonathan E. Gray of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Besides Financial's available assets, Mr. Gray said, the regulators probably weighed the high number of foreclosures and loan delinquencies that have accompanied Financial Corp.'s rapid growth, as well as its aggressive accounting practices.

The San Francisco district's rules permit it to lend to a selling trust unit as long as the market value of its mortgages and other collateral is adequate to secure the loans.

The amount of new loans needed to replace deposits withdrawn in the last eight years from Financial Corp.'s thrift unit, the American Savings & Loan Association, was a major focus of the regularly scheduled meeting of the 14 directors.

Some industry executives in California estimated that as much as \$1.5 billion had been withdrawn from American Savings & Loan since FCA, owing to a Securities and Exchange Commission revision of its accounting procedures, announced a \$107.5-million quarterly loss Aug. 15. The holding company said at the time that it had as much as \$1.5 billion in deposits maturing before Sept. 30.

American Savings & Loan had borrowed \$1.4 billion, or 4 percent of its assets, from the district through Aug. 13, and was well below the 7-percent industry average, Mr. Gray said.

Soviet Is Said
To Increase
Price of Crude

The Associated Press

LONDON — European oil industry sources said Friday that the Soviet Union has informed customers that it is raising the price it charges for its principal export grade of crude oil by 25 cents a barrel just one month after cutting prices by \$1.50.

In the United States, traders who deal with Soviet oil customers said they were unable to confirm the price of Urals blend crude oil had been raised to \$27.75 a barrel. But they also noted that when the Soviet Union cut prices in late July, some customers were not officially informed until several days later.

Because of oil industry sensitivity about price information, the absence of a formal announcement from the Soviet Union and concern over revealing confidential information from clients, all of the traders or oil company officials discussing Soviet prices insisted upon remaining anonymous.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, with daily output estimated earlier this year at about 12.4 million barrels, according to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Soviet Union exported about 3.6 million barrels of oil daily last year, according to the CIA, including 1.75 million barrels daily to noncommunist customers, mostly in Western Europe and Asia.

Friday's reports of a price increase were viewed as another sign pointing to a halt to this summer's decline in oil prices.

Following the Soviet price cut last month, pressure grew for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and such non-OPEC producers as Britain, Mexico and Egypt. An over-supply of crude oil on world markets, and a perception that the glut would widen, fed fears in the oil industry of a runaway slide in oil prices, and gasoline prices fell unseasonably to the heart of the summer driving season in the United States.

But none of the leading oil producers followed the Soviet cut last month, and recently several OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, have announced reduced oil production.

"The perception in the marketplace now is that there's a move about to firm prices," said Gary Becker, a vice president at the Houston-based Energy Futures Group of Value Webber Inc. In contrast, he said that a month ago "everybody was a seller."

U.S. Call for Steel Curbs Stirs Debate

Views Differ On Measures' Effectiveness

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The debate over the U.S. steel industry's call for import protection continues unabated.

Advocates and opponents of such measures have been examining the effectiveness of quotas and tariffs that President Ronald Reagan imposed to protect specialty steels last year. And their conclusions differ sharply.

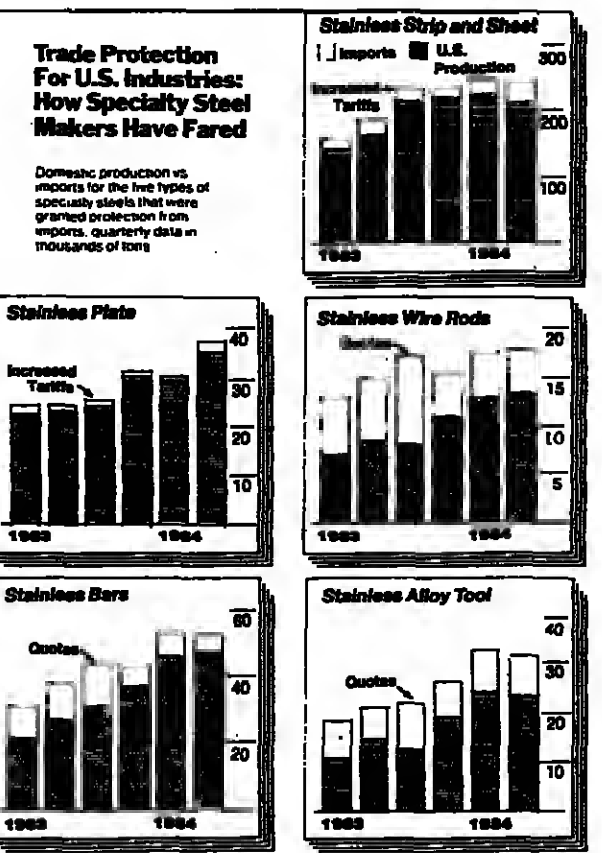
Representatives of the specialty-steel industry maintain that quotas have worked but tariffs have failed. Not surprisingly, representatives of the carbon-steel industry have used that argument to bolster their plea for quotas.

"This nation must have a trade policy," said Richard P. Simmons, president of Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., "that says you will have free access to the United States market as long as you do not subsidize your exports, but we will not let you drive efficient U.S. companies out of business simply because your companies are subsidized."

Proponents of protection, whose ranks include the European Community, some economists, steel-consuming companies and industry analysts, argue that the specialty-steel industry is healthy enough to dispense with both quotas and tariffs. They note that the industry had four years of protection from 1976 to 1980.

"They've had three sets of protection from the government in the last six years," said Daniel Rofing, an industry analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. "Every time it comes off, they ask for it again. What happens is the consumer pays a higher price for the product and more people lose their jobs."

By any measure, the specialty-steel industry, which accounts for about 10 percent of the value of the steel produced in the United States, has experienced improvements in the last year. Specialty steels are high-quality products mixed with certain al-



loys to produce a metal particularly resistant to heat, corrosion or other stresses. These products include stainless steel and steel used for jet engines and aircraft parts. By contrast, most steel used in the United States is not specialty steel but carbon steel, a low-alloy steel used in everything from automobiles to bridges.

In July 1983, after the International Trade Commission recommended protection, Mr. Reagan ordered four years of protection for specialty steels. He imposed quotas on bar, rod and alloy-tool steel, and tariffs on such flat-rolled specialty-steel products as sheet, strip and plate.

Then last month, in a split decision, the ITC recommended stiffer quotas and tariffs for five years on carbon steel. Mr. Reagan has until Sept. 24 to act on that recommendation.

According to a report prepared by the ITC, domestic steel-makers' shipments of stainless and alloy tool steel rose 7 percent from the fourth quarter of 1983 to the first quarter of this year, and employment in the industry rose 17 percent, to about 16,000 workers. The report also said that prices had increased, but Hubert W. Delano, vice president of Cyclops Corp.'s specialty steel division, said that prices had fallen since the report was issued in May.

Most of the 15 companies that make up the specialty-steel industry association say their profits have improved in the last year. For example, Carpenter Technology Corp. of Reading, Pennsylvania, reported that its net income had doubled and sales had increased by a third for the fiscal year 1984, ended June 30, from last year.

Paul R. Roedel, president of Carpenter and chairman of the Specialty Steel Industry of the United States, the industry trade group, said that the economic recovery, as well as the protectionist measures, had helped the industry. Shipments of stainless-steel products increased 38 percent in the first five months of this year over the similar period last year, he said.

The EC, for one, points to the company as a result of the Cites Service and ITP acquisitions.

Last month, Occidental bought its largest shareholder, David H. Murdoch, who was instrumental in the acquisitions, for \$194 million. Mr. Murdoch resigned from the board and agreed not to purchase company securities for 10 years.

Mr. Irani joined Occidental in 1983 from Olin Corp., where he was president and chief operating officer.

They cautioned that according to top officials like the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, such a development might renew fears about the international financial system, now beginning to recover from the crises of the past two years.

But European creditor banks are balking at a debt rescheduling agreement with Mexico, which currently owes foreigners about \$90 billion, without some kind of external discipline to ensure economic health is retained.

They worry that a 15-year debt rescheduling pact would last beyond the single term of President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico. Questions are also being raised about Mexico's request for \$16 billion of fresh financing between now and 1990 to meet its debt-repayment obligations.

Despite optimism that a basic accord may soon be reached, concern among European banks could still scuttle an early accord, the U.S. officials said.

U.S. to Postpone
Tighter Rules on
Textile Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, bowing to pressure from importers and retailers, has decided to delay for seven weeks a disputed regulation restricting imports of textiles.

Instead of going into effect for merchandise exported starting Sept. 7, as originally announced, the regulation will take effect for goods shipped by Oct. 31, provided they were ordered before Aug. 3, the U.S. Customs Service said Thursday night. The regulation was published Aug. 3 in the Federal Register.

The change means that apparel ordered for the Christmas selling season will be allowed entry. This merchandise, with an estimated value approaching \$500 million, would likely have been excluded under the new regulation. Textiles are ordered from foreign producers such as Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore many months before they enter the United States.

Importers and retailers, who have already paid for the goods, said the move was a small step in the right direction but insisted that the regulation needed to be rescinded or sharply modified.

The domestic textile industry, which sought the change, voiced satisfaction. "We are pleased that the government has worked the situation out," said James H. Martin Jr., president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

The regulation tightens the "country-of-origin" designation, which determines the way U.S. quotas are charged against a producing country. Imported apparel is often made

in several countries. The yarn may come from one country, be woven in another, be cut into apparel parts in still another, then be sewn together in another. After producing countries fill their U.S. quotas they may send garments to be finished in countries that usually do not fill their quotas.

The product is considered now to come from the country where "substantial transformation" occurs. The new rule would effectively apply the designation to where the apparel originated.

"We welcome the administration offer to help us get through the Christmas season," said William A. Andres, chairman of the Dayton-Hudson Corp., a Minneapolis-based operator of department stores. "But what about the next 12 months?" Mr. Andres is president of the Retail Industry Trade Action Council.

Thursday's action "doesn't address the fundamental problem that the regulation creates," said Martin J. Lewin, a Washington lawyer for the Textile and Apparel Group of the American Association of Exporters and Importers.

Verrick O. French, senior vice president of the National Retail Merchants Association, warned that goods already ordered for next spring's selling season could be affected even by the amended dates.

The new rule, which seeks to bar the transshipment of goods in ways that circumvent U.S. quotas, has touched off vehement protests from producing countries. They say it violates international agreements. The Textile Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will meet Sept. 4 in Geneva to hear complaints by Third World countries against the measure.

aviation syndicates show an improving trend.

The association also released figures comparing the results of 200 major syndicates. John R. Wain, an association official, said the tables are aimed at helping Lloyd's members understand "whether they're on good, bad or indifferent syndicates." He conceded, however, that the figures do not measure the varying degrees of risk taken on by different syndicates.

U.K. Recovery Seen Continuing

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's economic recovery will continue until the end of next year despite recent signs of slowing activity, Simon & Coates, a stockbrokerage, said Friday.

In a research paper, the firm forecast that gross domestic product would grow by 4.8 percent from the first quarter of 1984 through the third quarter of 1985, GDP, which is the total value of goods and services excluding income from foreign investments, rose about 3 percent last year.

The recovery has slowed recently but is expected to pick up again as consumer expenditure accelerates because of a slight fall in inflation. It will also be helped by an end of the current coal miners' strike and settlement of delayed public-sector pay agreements, the broker said.

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NYSE Most Active				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
MetLife	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Chg.
Indus	1234.32	1240.72	1237.14	+ 4.99
Transp	592.34	597.29	592.42	+ 2.55
Comp	476.97	479.46	475.71	+ 2.59

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1132.32	1138.10	1129.50	+ 5.81
Transp	592.34	597.29	592.42	+ 2.55
Comp	476.97	479.46	475.71	+ 2.59

NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1132.32	1138.10	1129.50	+ 5.81
Transp	592.34	597.29	592.42	+ 2.55
Comp	476.97	479.46	475.71	+ 2.59

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX	1132.32	1138.10	1129.50	+ 5.81
Transp	592.34	597.29	592.42	+ 2.55
Comp	476.97	479.46	475.71	+ 2.59

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Chg.
NASDAQ	1132.32	1138.10	1129.50	+ 5.81
Transp	592.34	597.29	592.42	+ 2.55
Comp	476.97	479.46	475.71	+ 2.59

AMEX Most Active				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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AMEX	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Prices Make Small Gain

United Press International
NEW YORK — With its issues showing some strength, prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in the final hour Friday to register a small gain, but the trading pace was the slowest in seven weeks.

Cash-laden institutions retreated to the sidelines waiting for prices to drop, several analysts said, while profit-taking by other investors was limited.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 0.66 Thursday, gained 4.99 to 1,237.53 after fluctuating in a narrow range throughout the day. The Dow, which gained 24.63 for the week overall, has risen about 150 points over the past month.

Advances led declines 851 to 640. Volume was 69.6 million shares, down from 83.2 million Thursday.

"There was some daze in the secondary stocks but basically this was a sluggish summer session," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "I do think the slow trading pace is setting the stage for a move that might see the Dow challenge the 1,300 level in the near future."

"There is a lot of money on the sidelines to come in," said Robert O'Toole of Shearson, Hamman & Associates. "But the big investors are all waiting for a price pullback before they move."

"This session was a bit disappointing considering the money-supply figures," said Chester Pado of AC Securities, Los Angeles. "I thought there might be a stronger rally but this is the summer and a lot of people left early."

Prices rose at the outset because of the Fed-

al Reserve's report late Thursday that the basic U.S. money supply fell an unexpected \$1.2 billion in the latest statistical week. But the buying died down after the first hour as federal funds rates still traded at about 11 1/2 percent.

Mattel was the most active issue, up 1 to 13. Coleco Industries added 1/2 to 1 3/4 and Tonka 1/4 to 4 1/4. Toy stocks have been recommended by some analysts, according to a published report.

Dominion Resources was second on the active list, up 1/2 to 2 1/4 following a block of 285,000 shares at 24 1/2. Exxon was third, up 1/2 to 42 1/2 and Mobil followed, up 1/4 to 28 1/2.

Burroughs lost 1 1/2 to 56 1/4 in heavy trading. The company said it could not keep up with demand for its disk drives. Storage Technology, which makes competing disk drives and thus stands to gain, was up 1 1/2 to 11 1/2.

IBM rose 1/2 to 125 1/2. Gray Research advanced 1 1/2 to 58 1/2; it gained 1 1/4 Thursday after Sun Co. announced plans to buy a \$7.2-million City computer.

Financial Corp. of America shed 1/2 to 5 1/2 while American Express added 1/2 to 34 1/2. The troubled trust holding company sold some American Express holdings this week.

SFN Companies, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.85 a share, compared with \$2.05 a year ago, surged 8 1/4 to 34 1/2. SFN received a buyout proposal from an investment group for \$35 a share cash and \$5 in notes.

City Investing, which agreed Thursday to sell three of its units to an investing group headed by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. and Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, added 1/2 to 37 1/2. Another investor, Victor Posner, countered the offer but City Investing said it could not consider his bid.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
12M	11,811	121 1/2	121 1/2	+ 1/2
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Last German Women Swimmers Set World Records at Moscow Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — East German women swimmers set two world records in a race and won four of five medals at the Friendship '84 Games on Friday.

The East German women's 400-meter medley relay team bettered world record by more than two seconds and won four of five medals for the team, lowered the mark for the 100-meter backstroke.

The tandem of Kieber, Sylvia Gersch, Ines Geissler and Birgit Seneke was clocked in 4 minutes, 59 seconds, well inside the world record of 4:05.79 set by an East German squad in August 1983.

The Soviet Union finished second in 4:08.13.

The U.S. squad's Olympic gold medal performance at Los Angeles was 4:08.34.

Kieber churned through the water in 1:00.59 to lower by 23-hundredths of a second the previous mark of 1:00.86, set by East German swimmer at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

An individual record in a relay can only be set on the first day.

It was Gersch's second world record of these games.

She set the standard of 1:08.29 in 100-meter breaststroke on Monday.

Five world swimming records have fallen here so far, four of them East German women swimmers.

All, 35 gold- and silver-medal

times of the Los Angeles Olympics have been bettered; four events remain.

The women's 200-meter individual medley was won by East German Ute Geweniger in 2:11.79.

which bettered the 2:12.64 clocked by American gold medalist Tracy Caulkins at Los Angeles.

All three of Friday's top finishers in the individual medley were below the respective finishing times at the Summer Olympics.

East German Astrid Strauss, like Gersch a 15-year-old schoolgirl, won the 800-meter freestyle in 8:29.35, which would have been enough for a silver medal behind American Tiffany Cohen at the Olympics. Cohen's time was 8:24.95.

Dirk Richter of East Germany was ahead of American Rick Carey's world-record pace at the half-way mark of the men's 100-meter backstroke but finished in 55.62.

Carey's world standard is 55.19. He swam a 55.79 to win the Olympic gold.

Carey earlier in the week had lost his 200-meter backstroke world record to Sergei Zabolotnov of the Soviet Union.

Alexander Prigoda posted the Soviet Union's only swimming victory Friday. His 1:58.83 in the 200-meter butterfly was a national record, but he was well outside the world time of 1:57.04 set in Los Angeles by Australian Jon Sieben.

The Soviet Union won five of six rowing events, which ended Friday.

Russians swept the single sculls, quadruple sculls, coxed pairs, coxed fours and coxed eights races, while East Germany took the double sculls. All events were rowed at 1,000 meters.

(AP, Reuters)

Sylvia Gersch, 15

A second world record.



Toronto's Dave Collins stole second base, took third as shortstop Julio Franco watched catcher Jerry Willard's throw sail into center field (above) and eventually scored Thursday's first run on a sacrifice. Toronto's 6-1 victory ended Cleveland's eight-game winning streak.

Astros Down Cards, Move Into 2d Place

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HOUSTON — The standings and the calendar indicate that the Houston Astros have virtually no chance of winning the National League West pennant. But right now the Astros are better than a NASA rocket engine. They defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 9-6, here

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

in the league's only game Thursday for their 11th victory in 13 games and have moved into a tie for second place in the division with Atlanta.

That's the good news. The bad news is that Houston still trails San Diego by 10 games with only 33 remaining.

"Although it's a long shot, we can see the light at the end of the tunnel," said winning reliever Dave Smith (2-2). "There's always hope until we're mathematically eliminated. Stranger things have happened."

Terry Puhl triggered the victory by bunting out three hits, including a home run, and driving in three runs. He singled home two runs in the fourth inning and his bases-empty homer triggered a two-run fifth.

Smith pitched two scoreless innings for the victory while Mark Rucker (1-3) took the loss.

The Cardinals built a 4-0 lead against starter Mike LaCoss but couldn't hold it. St. Louis scored a first-inning run on singles by Willie McGee and Tom Herr, a wild pitch and Terry Pendleton's fielder's choice grounder; it added three in the second on a two-run single by Herr and George Hendrick's RBI single.

The Astros began their rally in the fourth. Julio Solano singled to open the inning and moved to third on Bill Dorso's double. Puhl promptly singled them home, cutting the margin to 4-2.

Puhl led off the fifth with his seventh home run of the season and Houston tied the score later in the inning when Denny Walling beat out an infield hit, stole second and scored on Phil Garner's single.

The Astros took a 5-4 lead in the sixth on a pinch single by Jim Pavlovich and added a run in the seventh when Craig Reynolds singled in Jose Cruz from second.

The Cards tallied in the eighth when Art Howe's sacrifice fly plated Lonnie Smith, but the Astros pushed across three runs in their half of the inning on RBI singles by

Garner and Denny Walling and second baseman Herr's throwing error.

Houston produced a season-high 20 hits — 18 of them singles. Said Walling, who had four singles: "It would be nice to see San Diego run into trouble. They have four double-headers coming up on the road, and who knows what can happen if we continue our streak? We know we're 10 games back, but we can't think that way. We just have to go out and play relaxed baseball and have fun and hope the Padres slump."

Blue Jays 6, Indians 1

In the American League, in Toronto, Doyle Alexander pitched a four-hitter and George Bell drove to two runs as the Blue Jays snapped Cleveland's eight-game winning streak with a 6-1 triumph.

The victory was the first for Toronto after five consecutive losses to the Indians, a drought that included 13-3 and 16-1 routs.

In winning his fourth straight decision and registering his fifth complete game of the season, Alexander (12-5) walked three and struck out seven. Cleveland's only run came on an eighth-inning RBI single by Julio Franco.

The Blue Jays took a 1-0 lead in the first without a hit off Don Schultz (2-5). Dave Collins walked with one out, stole second and took third when catcher Jerry Willard threw the ball into center field (for the first of his three errors on the day). Ernie Whitt drove in Collins with a sacrifice fly.

After scoring single runs in the second and third, Toronto made the score 5-0 on fifth-inning RBI doubles by Bell and pinch-hitter Garth Iorg. Bell's sixth-inning single drove in another run.

Brewers 5, Twins 2

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper and Ted Simmons hit successive runs-scoring singles in the fourth to help the Brewers end a six-game losing streak with a 5-2 decision over Minnesota. Bob McClure (4-5) pitched a six-hitter, completing his first game in 12 starts and cutting the Twins' lead in the Western Division to five games over California and Kansas City.

Milwaukee took a 1-0 lead in the third when Bill Schroeder touched Franks Viola (14-11) for his ninth homer of the season. Gary Gaetti put Minnesota ahead, 2-1, by following Tom Brunansky's two-out fourth-inning single with his fifth home run of the year. (UPI, AP)

SFL Votes Merger of 2 Franchises

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — United States Football League owners on Thursday approved the merger of the Dallas and Oakland franchises, a first of several expected consolidations to strengthen the USFL for its anticipated battle in 1986 with the established National Football League.

The team will be based in Oakland, California.

It was the only merger made during the two-day league meetings.

USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons said it is unlikely the SFL will enter the 1985 spring season with its current 17 teams.

"The question of whether to add franchise or consolidate further 16 teams, or even 14," will depend on the recommendations of a committee of owners studying the implications of a move to the fall season in 1986, Simmons said.

There was speculation after the league owners voted Wednesday to have a fall schedule in 1986 that a change was designed to force a merger of the two leagues.

But Commissioner Peter Rozelle said that idea Thursday.

"I just can't see it happening," Rozelle told The New York Times. "We're just old sentiment for it when we expand, we'd want to ask our own people and our own owners. There are many reasons why it would not be feasible. One of them would be antitrust problems. We had to get a bill through Congress to merge with the AFL."

Rozelle said he had talked to out NFL owners and all of them welcomed the USFL shift.

Everyone I spoke to said they're in favor of going to the fall because it's spreading football out."

Season at Hand, College Football Clouded by Politics

By Mark Asher
WASHINGTON — With the season starting next week, you may be wondering about the state of college football. Just listen to Grambling State's Eddie Robinson, second in career coaching victories behind the late Bear Bryant.

"The tail is wagging the dog," Robinson testified at a recent hearing on Capitol Hill. "It is television now, it will be recruiting tomorrow, buying athletes next, until the whole college athletic structure tumbles down."

The National Collegiate Athletic Association had controlled the television of college football games for 32 years until the Supreme Court ruled this summer that such control violated federal antitrust laws.

Now few of the biggest, football powers are happy, and even fewer are making more money than they did before the ruling.

The NCAA Division I division, which ended up in the Supreme Court as the culmination of a still unresolved 10-year power struggle. Basically, there are two coalitions of schools trying to determine the place of intercollegiate athletics within higher education.

One is the College Football Association, whose 63 members favor the status quo of the television rights to networks and syndicators and with the carriers' selling the games to sponsors.

Size. Besides being in some of the biggest television markets, the Big Ten and Pac-10 will probably have the best this season because they are negotiating for only 20 schools. With the NCAA controlling prices before, size didn't make a difference, because the system limited appearances and guaranteed exposure to lesser schools that otherwise would not have received network coverage. Now, in an open marketplace, the CFA's 63 may be too large a group for policy to negotiate.

Thus football may become like basketball — with every conference

and independent selling some of its best games to the networks.

More litigation. Georgia and Oklahoma filed the television suit after the NCAA indicated it also would control pay cable-TV rights.

Many sources close to the issue feel either cable systems or independent stations should have been parties to the suit, because the NCAA plan excluded them from television.

College presidents, whose political clout at many football powerhouses ranks a poor third to that of the coach and athletic director, have started taking an active role.

As a result of their actions and those of the most scrupulous coaches, by 1986 boosters will play a much smaller role in recruiting; it will also be harder to attain first-year eligibility and to remain eligible thereafter.

At the 1985 NCAA convention, delegates will be asked to adopt rules that will make mandatory the reporting of graduation rates and athletes' grades.

Failure to do so would result in a school's being declared ineligible for NCAA championships in those sports. The graduation rates at many schools have been a national disgrace.

For instance, The Miami Herald reported that national champion Miami graduated only 15 percent of its football players in 1982 and 1983.

The Herald also reported it obtained the Scholastic Aptitude Tests of 22 of Miami's 27 scholarship freshmen in 1983 and that their average was 730, compared to the university average of 1,028. In 1985, when Proposition 48 takes effect, 11 of those 22 would not have been eligible the first year.

college football. Now, the independent and the cables are crying foul.

As Bob Wussler, executive vice president for Turner Broadcasting, said on Capitol Hill:

"There is far less freedom in the new marketplace than we had expected. While the Supreme Court decision eliminated the competitive bottleneck that the NCAA had administered, it merely created a vacuum into which the College Football Association has stepped."

Yet the game remains extremely healthy.

Almost 25.4 million fans watched Division I games last season, with the Southeastern Conference playing to 98.5 percent of stadium capacity and the Big Ten to 94.1 percent. In all of Division I-A, including teams that didn't win a game, attendance was 79.5 percent of capacity. The Atlantic Coast Conference, known for basketball,

averaged 38,383 spectators per game, an all-time high.

The political side of the game seemed to be recovering, too, until the disarray caused by the Supreme Court decision. If the 1970s were a decade of abuse in intercollegiate athletics — with practically open-door admission to athletes and with cheating to recruit these athletes and keep them eligible — then the 1980s are becoming a decade of reform.

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because of SAT scores under 700. (A perfect score is 1,600; you get 400 for signing your name to the test.)

Miami is not atypical. It is in this context that the television issue becomes important. Television was the one single weapon by which the NCAA could control its members.

Now there is a question whether the NCAA can keep a team off television, although the recent court decisions in the television case seem to have strengthened the NCAA's being the governing body of intercollegiate athletics.

Although the action looks much the way it always has on the field, behind the scenes it's clearly a whole new football game because of such court cases.

VANTAGE POINT/Andrew Beyer

High Price of Racing's Extravaganza

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The general public is only now becoming dimly aware of the Breeders' Cup, as television ads begin to promote the Super Bowl of thoroughbred racing. But already the shape of the sport is being altered by the extravaganza scheduled for California's Hollywood Park on Nov. 10.

Within the racing community, there are still more skeptics than boosters for the idea of running seven championship races — with purses ranging from \$1 million to \$3 million — all on the same afternoon. But even the skeptics cannot ignore those sums of money, and the Breeders' Cup appears likely to have all the best American horses and many stars from abroad.

Nothing could have signaled the success of the cup more clearly than the announced plans for the English colt Secretariat, as television ads begin to promote the Super Bowl of thoroughbred racing.

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This is the type of European horse usually whisked off to stud with unseemly haste in order to protect his value. (Last year, a comparable colt, Shalimar, won the Irish Derby, established his worth at \$40 million and ducked every challenge before he was finally retired.)

But as soon as the purchase of Secretariat was completed, his owners announced that his major objective would be the Breeders' Cup grass race, with its \$2 million purse. That is precisely the reason that Kentucky breeder John Gaines conceived this whole program — to offer purses so big that they would give the owners of top horses an incentive to keep racing them instead of retiring them. That's a laudable goal, and yet many critics argue that the cup is achieving it by devaluing great, established races across the country.

After Swale won the Belmont Stakes, trainer Woody Stephens promptly announced the colt would be retired during the summer and undertake a fall campaign leading to the cup.

In any other year, his main objective would have been the historic Travers Stakes at Saratoga Springs, New York, where he would have been the biggest drawing card of the season. But Stephens knew he couldn't get his colt into peak shape in August and keep him there through November.

Stephens' intentions were, of course, rendered academic after Swale's sudden death, but the owners and trainers of other top 3-year-olds are certainly thinking the same way. The Travers may never again be the great "midsummer Derby" as it has been for more than a century. Other well-established summer races, like the famed Suburban Handicap at Belmont, have already been perceptibly weakened.

The biggest casualty of the Breeders' Cup, however, will be the Washington, D.C. International. Just last year, Laurel Race Track created new interest in its most famous race by joining with Aqueduct and Woodbine to offer a \$1 million bonus to any horse sweeping the so-called North American Triple. When the Free City of Atlanta accomplished that feat, it was the most significant running of the International in many years.

It won't happen again. Since the Breeders' Cup is being run at the time when the International has traditionally been scheduled, Laurel moved its race forward to Oct. 20, the same weekend as the Rothmans International at Woodbine. So there's no more North American Triple. And since the purse for the Woodbine race is \$500,000, compared with the International's \$250,000, Laurel's great race is going to be turned into a second-rate attraction.

The devaluation of a race like the Travers and the virtual destruction of a race like the International is a high price to pay for one big day of racing at Hollywood Park.

That's why people in the racing business will be looking hard and critically at the response to the Breeders' Cup.

If it does attract the world's best horses and becomes the sport's version of the Super Bowl or the World Series, the sport will have taken a great stride forward and that progress will justify some changes in the traditional racing calendar. But if the cup fails to achieve its lofty ambitions, it will have failed at a very high price.

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
Midwest League
CHICAGO — Continued from page 18, infielder, lower of the American Association. Called Rick Barth, pitcher, from Iowa.

INCHINATI — Fred Alan Williams, pitcher, coach. Named Jim Kosh, pitching coach.

BASKETBALL
Midwest Basketball Association
CLEVELAND — Stated Steve Turpin, coach, to a multi-year contract.

JENVER — Acquired Elmer Turner, guard, in Dallas for Howard Carter, guard.

FOOTBALL
Midwest Football League
HUFFALO — Acquired Red Hill, corner, from Dallas for an undrafted draft pick.

JENVER — Traded Gary Burley, defensive lineman, to Atlanta for a future undrafted draft pick.

GREEN BAY — Placed Marvin Neal, wide receiver, on waivers. Acquired Tony De Luca, nose tackle.

NEW ORLEANS — Asked waivers on John Krivm, defensive back.

FLORIDA STATE — Announced that a trade with San Diego for Kenney Hall, defensive end, has been voided because Hall failed a physical exam.

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA — Announced the dismissal of David Outley, defensive back, and Alvin Brown, wide receiver, from the school's team for coming late to a team meeting and other infractions.

PACIFIC COAST ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION — Announced the University of Hawaii as a member of the women's division.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE
BATTING
A B R H R RBI Pct
Boston 4370 1214 142 548 278
Toronto 4022 1222 101 558 278
Detroit 3984 1217 113 544 277
Minnesota 4449 1237 143 524 271
Seattle 4234 1217 108 495 267
California 4242 1214 124 527 267
Milwaukee 4202 1178 171 451 249
Chicago 4235 1217 113 544 271
Texas 4312 1214 124 524 271
Pittsburgh 4192 1214 124 524 271
Cleveland 4235 1217 113 544 271
NRA N E B B SO SHO SA
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3.88 1135 402 364 714 42
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4.14 1125 513 345 529 77

TEAM RANKINGS
NATIONAL LEAGUE
EAST
California 74 52 297 4
New York 67 54 6 4
Philadelphia 67 54 6 4
Montreal 67 54 6 4
St. Louis 67 54 6 4
Pittsburgh 67 54 6 4
WEST
San Diego 74 52 297 4
Houston 67 54 6 4
Los Angeles 67 54 6 4
Cincinnati 67 54 6 4
San Francisco 67 54 6 4
AMERICAN LEAGUE
EAST
Detroit 74 52 297 4
Toronto 67 54 6 4
Minnesota 67 54 6 4
Seattle 67 54 6 4
California 67 54 6 4
Milwaukee 67 54 6 4
Chicago 67 54 6 4
Texas 67 54 6 4
Pittsburgh 67 54 6 4
Cleveland 67 54 6 4
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3.88 1135 402 364 714 42
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Standings

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EAST
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New York 67 54 6 4
Philadelphia 67 54 6 4
Montreal 67 54 6 4
St. Louis 67 54 6 4
Pittsburgh 67 54 6 4
WEST
San Diego 74 52 297 4
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Los Angeles 67 54 6 4
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AMERICAN LEAGUE
EAST
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Toronto 67 54 6 4
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Milwaukee 67 54 6 4
Chicago 67 54 6 4
Texas 67 54 6 4
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NATIONAL LEAGUE
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California 74 52 297 4
New York 67 54 6 4
Philadelphia 67 54 6 4
Montreal 67 54 6 4
St. Louis 67 54 6 4
Pittsburgh 67 54 6 4
WEST
San Diego 74 52 297 4
Houston 67 54 6 4
Los Angeles 67 54 6 4
Cincinnati 67 54 6 4
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AMERICAN LEAGUE
EAST
Detroit 74 52 297 4
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